

Today's Weather Forecast — PARIS:
Fair, clearing. Temp 14-4 (57-58). TOMORROW:
Rain, changing to fair. Temp 12-3 (54-57).
TOMORROW: Rain. Yesterday's temp: 11-3 (52-51).
CHANNEL: Moderate. WIND: Overcast. Temp:
12-3 (54-57). NEW YORK: Cloudy with rain.
Temp: 24-13 (75-55). Yesterday's temp: 12-7
(54-57). ADDITIONAL WEATHER: COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1974

Established 1867

Exiled Socialist Hailed in Lisbon, Talks to Spinola

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, April 28.—Socialist leader Mario Soares today returned from four years in exile to a hero's welcome and a meeting with Gen. Antonio de Spinola, the head of the military junta which overthrew the regime of Premier Marcelo Caetano in Thursday's coup.

The two men who had never met before, embraced at the entrance to the Defense Ministry, then held a half-hour talk on the situation in the country. Mr. Soares said the talk was "cordial" and added: "I am even more optimistic than I was before." Yesterday, the military junta made it clear that it was not prepared to end the colonial war in African territories by granting them independence.

'Self-Determination'

Gen. Spinola told a meeting of newspaper editors that "self-determination should not be confused with independence." The statement appeared to indicate the possibility of future conflict between the junta and leftist forces in metropolitan Portugal, but an open break may not occur for some time.

Gen. Spinola was showing signs of alarm at some of the activity of the left, which has been giving vent to feelings pent up by almost a half-century of dictatorship. He warned that he might be obliged to use force to prevent anarchy in the country.

On Friday, a mob sacked the offices of the rightist newspaper *Epocha*, and on Friday night, young leftists paraded with banners calling for the end of capitalism and the colonial wars on monuments and sidewalks. Military and police forces avoided a direct confrontation with the crowds by staying out of sight.

A longer-range confrontation was in prospect over African policy. Gen. Spinola's reference to self-determination involved his proposal to offer Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique and Angola equal status with Portugal in a federation. The people in the African areas would be allowed to express their allegiance to this new Portuguese community through a referendum, but the general warned that the Africans were not yet ready for such a vote.

The political solution Gen. Spinola is seeking is regarded by most of the opposition as inadequate, they have instead sought the opening of negotiations with those fighting against the Portuguese in Africa that would lead to independence.

For the moment, liberals and leftists are so happy with the sudden overturn in Portugal that no issue was made of the differences over African policy.

The junta is to give way to a provisional government of civilians headed by one of the junta members, undoubtedly Gen. Spinola, elections for a new assembly and for a new president are to be held, according to a program announced Friday, in a month.

Today, soldiers escorted Mr. Soares, 49, a law professor, to a nearby street overpass after the meeting with Gen. Spinola. They helped him up on the guardrail and held him while he gave the victory salute to a jubilant crowd of several thousand.

Earlier, the crowd, singing *Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares waving to the Lisbon crowd after his return from exile in France yesterday.*



United Press International

Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares waving to the Lisbon crowd after his return from exile in France yesterday.

Gen. Antonio de Spinola

108 Are Killed In Air Crash At Leningrad

MOSCOW, April 28 (AP)—The crash of a Soviet Aeroflot airliner yesterday at Leningrad airport killed all 108 persons on board, Western sources reported today.

They said the death toll had been revealed to them by Soviet officials in Leningrad. The Civil Aviation Ministry in Moscow refused to acknowledge the crash, and the accident was not reported by the Soviet news media.

The plane was a four-engine turboprop Ilyushin-18 bound for Krasnodar, a city in southern Russia.

Witnesses told Western airline representatives that one of the plane's motors appeared to have exploded on takeoff. The explosion was visible from the airport terminal, they said. The plane immediately caught fire, and crashed about a mile from the end of the runway.

Western consul general officials said they had been assured by Soviet authorities that no foreigners were among the victims.

The plane that crashed was one of a type that has been in service since 1959.

Following a series of Aeroflot accidents—18 during a 15-month period—the Civil Aviation Ministry, in its monthly journal, complained in print for the first time that pilot training and aircraft maintenance were below standard. Soviet civil aviation officials recently told Western visitors that 568 persons perished in Aeroflot crashes in 1973.

Final Week of French Campaign

Giscard d'Estaing Gaining On Mitterrand in Surveys

PARIS, April 28 (UPI)—François Mitterrand today redoubled his attacks on Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the candidate the polls show most capable of defeating him in the presidential election.

Mr. Mitterrand told a rally of 15,000 supporters in the industrial city of Lille, "The dictatorship of the Finance Ministry has weighed on this country for years and years."

He said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was a long-time member of France's "tradition-bound, anti-reform right wing."

With 30 million Frenchmen to vote in seven days, latest polls show the 48-year-old minister steadily gaining ground on Mr. Mitterrand, the front-runner. Charles de Gaulle's government.

"If Mitterrand wins, you inevitably have a situation in which either he breaks with the Communists or else an extreme conflict occurs with all the forces of the right wing," Mr. Mairaux said.

"Or if it's just the other way [as Giscard d'Estaing victory], you have likely an extremely rapid mobilization of the forces symbolized by Mitterrand."

"Under these conditions, I say France cannot afford a new May, 1968."

Israel Could Benefit

Problems Seen for Egypt In Shift of Arms Suppliers

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, April 28 (UPI)—Egypt will face big problems if it either seeks complete independence from Soviet military supplies or buys its arms from Western as well as Communist sources, according to U.S. and European logistics experts.

These experts have been studying the effect that President Anwar Sadat's decision to end Egypt's total reliance on Soviet equipment will have on the balance of power in the Middle East.

They see an immediate advantage to Israel and to the West in his professed intention to realign Egypt's arms-procurement

Sadat Warns Israel to Quit Arabs' Lands

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 28.

—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in an interview televised today that, if Israel refused to withdraw from occupied territories when the Middle East peace talks are resumed in Geneva, "this will mean war."

However, Mr. Sadat said that he believes U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is "a man of miracles" and will succeed in disengaging Syrian and Israeli troops on the Golan Heights.

Several times during a one-hour interview Mr. Sadat referred to Mr. Kissinger as "my friend," "Henry," and as a worker of "miracles."

Mr. Sadat said that, after disengagement had been achieved between Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan front, Egypt would be going to Geneva.

The October Lesson

"I am not going to discuss withdrawal in Geneva; I'm going to discuss peace in Geneva," he said.

"But let us say that with their help he will be one of France's youngest presidents."

In a radio interview, writer

and economic power in the country. He hit again at his theme that workers, merchants and farmers are far from getting their share of France's prosperity.

In the last two days, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has begun to tell crowds that with their help he will be one of France's youngest presidents.

In a radio interview, writer

and former Gaullist Culture Minister André Malraux said that if Mr. Giscard d'Estaing won the presidency, France could undergo another May, 1968—a period of strikes and leftist rioting that almost toppled Charles de Gaulle's government.

"If Mitterrand wins, you inevitably have a situation in which either he breaks with the Communists or else an extreme conflict occurs with all the forces of the right wing," Mr. Malraux said.

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Israel Admits 24-Hour Toll of 14 on Golan Line

TEL AVIV, April 28 (UPI) — Israeli jets struck Syrian positions around Mount Hermon in the Golan Heights today and the Syrians answered with air strikes, the Israeli military command said.

The command said its planes hit Syrian positions on the strate-

tic 8,232-foot-high mountain intermittently throughout the day and returned to base safely. It denied reports from Damascus that an Israeli jet was shot down.

It was the 48th straight day of fighting on the northern front. Yesterday, Syrian artillery shells smashed into an Israeli

position on the Golan Heights and a rescue helicopter sent to pick up casualties crashed, the Israeli military command said.

The command said 14 soldiers were killed—eight in the shelling and six in the helicopter crash. Seven others were wounded in the shelling, it said. It was the

highest Israeli toll on the front since the October war.

National television said the soldiers were in armored personnel carriers when they were hit by the shelling.

The command said the helicopter crash was accidental, not the result of Syrian fire. It was the second helicopter crash on the front in nine days. Two helicopters collided while landing near the front April 19. One of them crashed, killing the eight men aboard.

The command also said an Israeli unit patrolling northeast of Mount Hermon killed two Syrian soldiers, suffering no casualties itself.

Despite the clashes, the national radio yesterday quoted its officers as saying the intensity of fighting had dropped off from the previous week.

A Syrian military communiqué said Syrian forces inflicted heavy casualties on Israeli forces during artillery duels on Mount Hermon yesterday and last night. It said a Syrian patrol clashed last night with an ambushing Israeli unit, killed three Israeli troops and returned safely.

This is not far from what Col. Qaddafi has been saying publicly.

Mr. Sariyah and Col. Qaddafi reportedly met last June in Tripoli at the Libyan leader's instigation. The timing is considered significant because in mid-June Col. Qaddafi came here and, during a three-week stay, had numerous private meetings.

Today's Syrian communiqué said air-defense systems downed the Israeli jet—which villagers in south Lebanon reported seeing crash in Israeli territory. It brought to 23 the number of Israeli planes Syria claimed to have shot down since April 8.

"Our warplanes raided enemy positions on Mount Hermon and inflicted heavy casualties in lives and equipment," a Syrian communiqué said.

All Syrian planes returned safely, it said.

Syria said artillery, tanks and anti-aircraft weapons exchanged fire on Mount Hermon and all along the Golan Heights front.

Israeli sources said today that two Syrian MiGs bombed Israeli positions near Mount Hermon. No casualties were reported.

Among Israeli targets was Jebel Ros, a mountain southwest of Mount Hermon, straddling the Lebanese-Syrian frontier, a command spokesman said.

Military sources have said Syrian units are operating from the Syrian side of the frontier near Jebel Ros. They said an Israeli soldier was wounded there yesterday—the first report of shelling in the area since the October war.

The richest art haul previously recorded was the theft of eight masterpieces worth \$3 million from Dulwich College Art Gallery in London Dec. 31, 1966. All those paintings were recovered.



Sir Alfred and Lady Beit on the grounds of their home near Dublin after art robbery. Associated Press

Police Hunt 5 In Art Theft

(Continued from Page 1)

vate airfields were also covered by the search.

Police said that some fingerprints had been taken from the getaway car but at least two of the gang wore rubber gloves and it was not yet known whether the prints would provide a lead.

Mr. Alfred, his wife, Clementine, and their staff were dressed in nylon stockings by the gang who invaded the isolated 18th-century mansion at gunpoint.

The raiders cut local telephone wires which put out of action an alarm system linking the house with police. They left behind paintings worth an estimated \$4 million.

"I haven't the faintest idea who they were or who they represent but they were violent and insulting anti-capitalist remarks, something about us being exploiters of the working class," Sir Alfred said.

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Theft in Poland

WARSAW, April 28 (UPI) — An art theft was announced in Poland today after museum officials discovered that two valuable paintings, a Van Dyck and a Brueghel, had been replaced in their frames with fakes—one of which had been printed in a women's magazine.

Curators at the Gdansk Museum, in the Baltic coast city, said that the two small paintings were worth nearly \$400,000.

Fire Bombs Hit School and Shops In Ulster Town

BELFAST, April 28 (UPI) — A wave of firebombs damaged a Roman Catholic boys' school and more than half a dozen shops early today in the border town of Newry, police said.

Army munitions experts defused an incendiary device in another store in the town, but let a hijacked truck burn itself out on a Newry street because they feared it was part of a terrorist ambush, a police spokesman said.

No injuries were reported in the fire.

Friday night, a bomb exploded at a sports pavilion in Ballycastle on Ulster's northern tip, 40 miles from Belfast, the army said. The pavilion is owned by the Roman Catholic Gaelic Athletic Association.

The same night two firebombs exploded in a furniture store in Omagh, 69 miles west of Belfast, military headquarters reported. Officials said the blasts were believed to have been the work of the IRA. No casualties were reported in the blasts Friday night.

The priest had not been taken because of any recent circumstances. He said that the priest's activities had caused "scandal and difficulty in the ecclesiastical community" and that the measures were "a necessary defense of moral discipline and the ecclesiastical community."

The Rev. Giovanni Franzoni,

who has also espoused a number of leftist causes, said he believed

the suspension was caused by his support for the divorce law, the future of which is to be decided

by a referendum on May 12-13.

A Vatican press spokesman said

that the measures against the

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There has been no forward thinking yet in the Irish government about how to meet a British

Priest Suspended; Defended Divorce

ROME, April 28 (UPI) — A priest who has publicly defended Italy's divorce law has been suspended from the Benedictine order and now faces excommunication.

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Recognition by Brazil

BRASILIA, April 28 (UPI) —

Brazil yesterday became the first

government to recognize the new

regime in Portugal. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry said recognition

was extended an hour after Lis-

bon advised it by telegram of the new government.

Portuguese-speaking Brazil is

traditionally one of Lisbon's

strongest allies.

South African Tie

PRETORIA, South Africa, April

28 (Reuters) — South Africa has

recognized the new government

in Portugal, Foreign Minister

Hilgard Muller said today.

Federation Rejected

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 28

(Reuters) — The Front for the

Liberation of Mozambique said

today it rejected the Portuguese

regime's concept of a federation

between Portugal and its African

territories and would continue

fighting.

Rosaria Tembe, the group's

secretary of information here,

made the statement.

Living Costs in Italy

Rose 2.9% in March

ROME, April 28 (UPI) — The

cost of living in Italy shot up

2.9 percent in March, a rate

equivalent to an increase of more

than 35 percent a year, according

to official statistics.

The Institute of Statistics said

an increase in the price of gas-

oline and heating fuels largely

accounted for the March rise.

It said the increase in the cost

of living for the year ending in

March was 15.5 percent.

Those 12 months, fuels and elec-

tricity costs rose 35.1 percent;

food, 14.5 percent, and clothing,

15.4 percent.

Geneva Talks

By Kissinger And Gromyko

Mideast and SALT Are Among Topics

GENEVA, April 28 (Reuters) — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here tonight and immediately began talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on the Middle East situation.

They were also expected to discuss the European security conference and the talks on limitation of nuclear arms. Mr. Gromyko arrived here earlier in the day with about 20 Soviet officials, including Moscow's ambassador to Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin.

Mr. Kissinger met Mr. Gromyko at the Soviet Mission and the session lasted 1 1/2 hours.

A senior American official aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane from Washington said that at best the United States hopes for Soviet cooperation.

Troop Disengagement

He said that the least it hopes for is Soviet understanding—not obstruction—of Mr. Kissinger's efforts later this week when he shuttles between Israel and Syria trying to arrange for a troop disengagement in the Golan Heights.

The senior official said that, if troop disengagement between Israel and Syria fails, then there is a possibility that full-scale hostilities could resume in the Middle East. Egypt and other Arab nations would risk being drawn in, too, he said.

Mr. Kissinger is staying here for one day. He and Mr. Gromyko are co-chairmen of the Middle East peace conference, which, at its inaugural two-day session in December, paved the way for a disengagement of Israel and Egyptian forces on the Suez front.

It is believed that Mr. Kissinger is anxious to reassure the Soviet Union that his highly publicized journeys do not mean that the United States is acting unilaterally on the Middle East problem.

Sources in Moscow have said that Mr. Gromyko was likely to emphasize general diplomatic cooperation between the two superpowers.

At a press conference on Friday in Washington, Mr. Kissinger said the meeting had been arranged so that he could take account of Soviet views in various forums.

He mentioned the specific point of the two countries stalled Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which have been adjourned here for the last five weeks.

Airports and seaports, closed since the coup, reopened.

This afternoon, Trotskylite youths ransacked the headquarters of the Portuguese Youth Movement, an organization established by the late dictator Antonio Oliveira Salazar. Thirty soldiers arrived and tried to calm the youths, clearing some of them from the building.

On Friday, the junta released about 100 political prisoners.

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bon advised it by telegram of the new government.

Late this afternoon, troops also fired shots into the air to disperse a mob, which was trying to beat up a former security policeman.

A junta spokesman said that the full junta met for the first time today when Air Force Gen.

South African Tie

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 28 (Reuters) — South Africa has recognized the new government in Portugal, Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller said today.

Federation Rejected

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Rosaria Tembe, the group's secretary of information here, made the statement.

Richardson Sees Close Issue On Nixon Role in Watergate

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP).—Former Attorney General Elliot Richardson declared today that the issue "is close" as to whether in president Nixon's has engaged in criminal conduct.

The tapes sought by the House Judiciary Committee "would very well tip it one way or another," Mr. Richardson said.

Mr. Richardson, who resigned Oct. 20 rather than carry out Mr.

Rallies Urge Trial, Ouster of President

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP).—A crowd of about 8,000 stared a march and rally on the mall in front of the Capitol yesterday to urge that Congress impeach and convict President Nixon.

The crowd, mostly young and predominantly white, was orderly and good-humored. They paid little attention when nine streakers—two of them young women—dashed through their ranks midway in the program of speeches.

One of the speakers at the rally, Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., a member of a congressional Black Caucus, told them:

"The danger to America is that a dangerous, deceitful man is in the White House... We must get rid of him before he destroys this country."

Rep. Mitchell said: "We shall indeed impeach Richard Nixon and we shall indeed, I hope, convict him in the Senate" but he added that there must be grassroots supports for the drive.

In a separate demonstration in Los Angeles, police estimated that 1,000 persons marched several miles from Echo Park to MacArthur Park for an afternoon rally.

Special buses brought people to the Washington rally from New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and other states. The demonstrators assembled near the reflecting pool between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument and then marched toward the Capitol.

Congress had taken elaborate precautions to avert any trouble, and the Capitol was ringed with police. At the rally site itself, police were less evident.

Police did not interfere when the streakers appeared, wearing Nixon masks and shouting, "No more cover-up." Some of them carried flags emblazoned with a marijuana leaf.

The streakers stood about for a minute or so in front of the speaker's platform, then retreated to their van, which bore a banner reading, "Patty Hearst Brigade." Some of them said they were Hippies who had been denied a chance to speak during the program.

Hughes Attorneys Rest Defense in Mahieu Libel Suit

LOS ANGELES, April 28 (AP).—Defense attorneys for Howard Hughes have rested their case in a \$175-million defamation suit after contending that former Hughes aide Robert Mahieu, profited from the millionaire recluse's fear of litigation, and public exposure.

Mr. Mahieu, former operations chief for Mr. Hughes' interests in Nevada, filed the suit alleging he was defamed by Mr. Hughes at a telephone news conference in 1971. A voice identified as that of Mr. Hughes told reporters that Mr. Mahieu "stole me blind."

Mr. Hughes' defense is that the statement is true—that Mr. Mahieu did steal from the industrialist. Mr. Mahieu's attorney, Morton Galane, is scheduled to present an opening statement when he begins calling witnesses Tuesday.

In closing arguments Friday, defense lawyer Norbert Schles said Mr. Mahieu tied up Mr. Hughes in lawsuits to "put the heat on Hughes" to pay Mr. Mahieu in order to buy some peace.

"I think we have shown that Mr. Mahieu dishonestly obtained some \$1 million to \$3.5 million from his employment with Hughes," Mr. Schles said. "And this lawsuit is the capstone of Mr. Mahieu's career with Hughes Tool Co.—his latest and biggest attempt to get some of that Hughes money before it was irreversibly cut off."

Extortion Alleged In Hearst Subplot

LOS ANGELES, April 28 (AP).—A 42-year-old man was arrested today after he attempted to extort \$100,000 for phony plans to free kidnapped newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, the FBI said.

The man, Ralph Lee Jones of suburban Van Nuys, had no connection with the kidnapping, although he claimed to be affiliated with the Symbionese Liberation Army, the FBI said. Agents said Mr. Jones claimed that he knew where Miss Hearst was being held and could provide a plan for her release.

Italy Jail Revolt Ends

TRIVENO, Italy, April 28 (Reuters).—Police fired a volley of tear-gas grenades into a jail here to break up a revolt by about 200 prisoners. The inmates, who had destroyed part of one wing of the prison, surrendered.



BIKE BOAT—New York man has found a way to overcome the high price of gasoline, get a little exercise and still not miss out on his fishing. He put two wheels on the back of the boat, welded a trailer hitch to his three-speeder and then proceeded to pedal all over the town showing the darn thing off.

Haldeman Said to Have Used A 3d White House Cash Fund

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, April 28 (NYT).—A third cash fund controlled by the former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman—this one a two-inch-thick stack of \$20 and \$100 bills—was revealed in testimony released Friday in a Watergate civil suit.

Mr. Haldeman's former aide, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said on a separate interview program that a compromise proposal to allow selected House Judiciary Committee members and staff to listen to the tapes would miss the mark. "They might as well go the 'whole way,'" he declared.

Sen. Javits said that, if the President should step down from the presidency for the duration of his trial in the Senate, "He should invoke the 25th Amendment," said Sen. Javits. "He can give up and recapture his power, simply by his own assertion. There's a precedent for that. Eisenhower did precisely that with Nixon, even before the 25th Amendment."

Along with spelling out the line of succession upon a president's death, the 25th Amendment provides that a president may, upon written request of Congress, be temporarily replaced by the vice-president when he "is unable to discharge the powers and duties" of his office. He can return to office with a similar "written notice, although the issue would be left to a two-thirds vote of Congress if the vice-president and a majority of the cabinet disputed the return.

Gallup Poll

Only One Third of U.S. Voters Approve of Congress Actions

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., April 28.—The public's low confidence rating in the Democratic-controlled Congress could provide the Republians with a strong vote-getting issue in the congressional races this fall.

Only about one third of all voters (30 percent) in the latest nationwide Gallup survey say they approve of the way Congress is handling its job. Nearly half (47 percent) say they disapprove, while 23 percent are undecided.

The current approval rating given Congress is only slightly

Iran's Cabinet Reshuffled, 13 Aides Replaced

TEHRAN, April 28 (Reuters).—Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda yesterday made a major reshuffle of his cabinet and said the change was needed to meet national requirements stemming from increased oil revenues and a higher economic growth rate.

He said in a television interview that the new cabinet would work to implement the shah's plans to provide welfare and better health and education for the Iranian people.

The cabinet will revise the \$32-billion five-year development plan launched last year, he said.

Altogether, 13 ministers of the 15-member cabinet were replaced. Jamshid Amouzegar, the former finance minister who in recent years had negotiated Iran's agreements with the major oil companies, was appointed minister of the interior and employment affairs.

Hoshang Ansari, former economy minister, was appointed minister of economic and financial affairs and will supervise the work of two new ministries, Commerce and Mines and Industries.

higher than the approval rating given President Nixon, which is 25 percent in the latest survey and matches his previous low point to date.

In the latest survey, made between April 12-15, the Gallup Poll asked questions about Mr. Nixon and Congress.

"Do you approve or disapprove of the way the U.S. Congress is handling its job?" and "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Nixon is handling his job as President?"

As might be expected, Republicans in the survey are more critical of Congress than are Democrats. Among Republicans, 23 percent approve and 56 percent disapprove; among Democrats, the vote is tied—38 percent approve and 38 percent disapprove.

The views of independents are of particular significance since this large bloc of voters (who presently account for about one third of the electorate) has been a major factor in the outcome of most national elections in recent decades.

Independents hold views similar to those of Republicans with 27 percent approving of the way Congress is handling its job and 56 percent disapproving.

Following are the results on both questions—nationally and by party affiliation:

CONGRESS RATING

Appr. Dem. No Cpl.	38%	47%	25%
Republicans	23%	56%	21%
Democrats	38%	38%	24%
Independents	27%	56%	17%

NIXON RATING

Appr. Dem. No Cpl.	25%	62%	13%
National	53%	33%	14%
Democrats	11%	78%	11%
Independents	24%	63%	13%

Most of the criticism leveled at Congress falls into three general areas: "playing politics," "foot-dragging" on key legislation and failure to override Mr. Nixon's vetoes.

As Key to Winning Fall Elections

Ford Plumps for GOP Loyalty to Nixon

By Richard D. Lyons

TULSA, Okla., April 28 (NYT).—

Vice-President Ford sought yesterday to bolster Republican strength in Texas and Oklahoma by defending President Nixon and asking the GOP faithful to stand with him for the good of the party in the November congressional elections.

Asserting that "we cannot let the Watergate issue be turned into a smokescreen that will conceal the real November election issues from coast to coast," the Vice-President said that the Republican party can win in the fall "without the CREEP [Committee for the Re-Election of the President] organization."

He added: "Its tactics dishonor the Republican party and the millions of citizens who responded to ethical and practical considerations and produced the historic victory of 1972."

Mr. Ford went on to defend the President's record on foreign and domestic issues in the strongest possible terms.

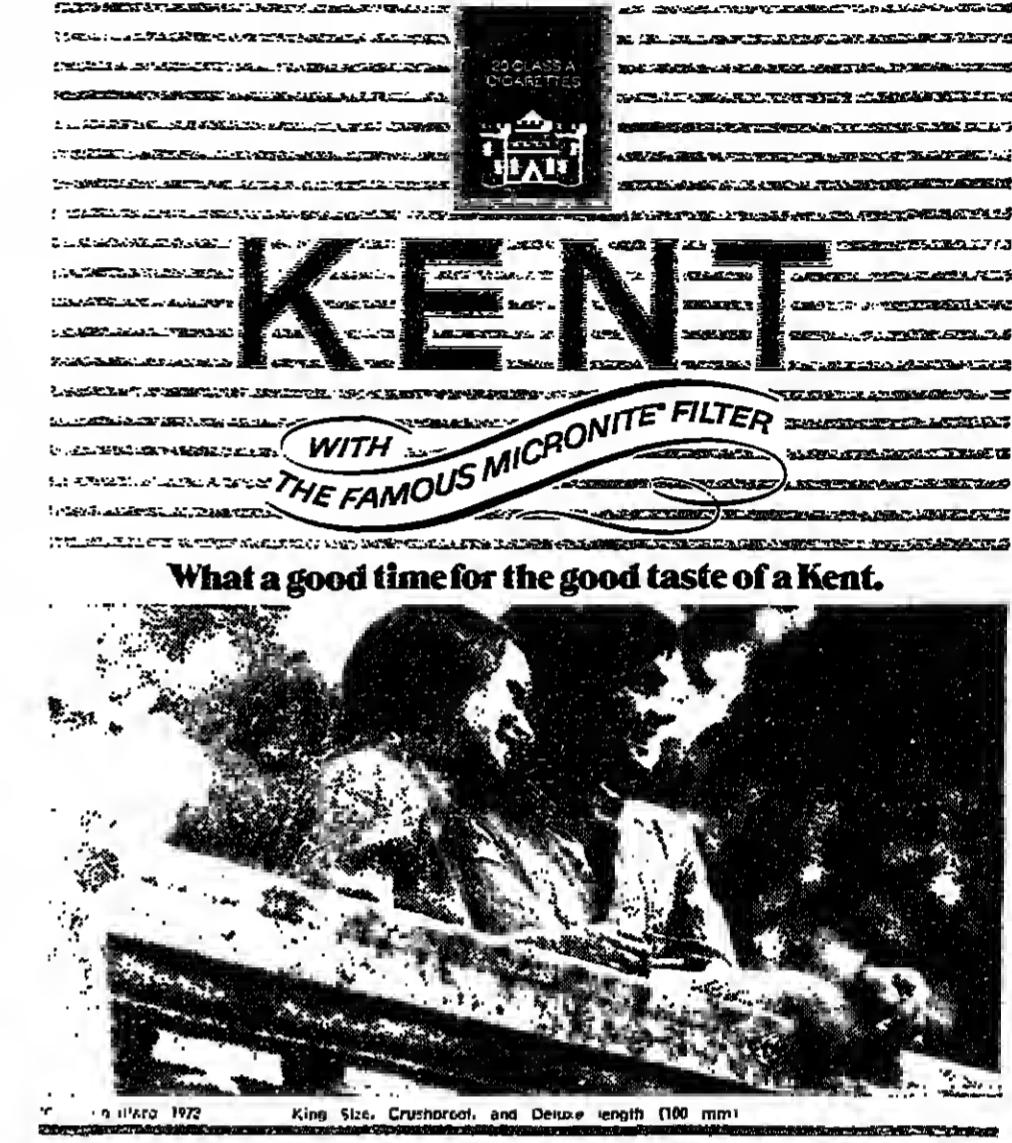
Drug Appeal Due In Turkish Case

ANKARA, April 28 (AP).—The defense team for the three Americans sentenced to life terms in Turkey on narcotics charges will fight the legal battle to the end, the lawyers said yesterday.

After the unfavorable appeals court ruling Friday, which upheld the lower court's verdict, only two chances are left for Katherine Zenz, 48; Joan McDaniel, 29; and Robert Hubbard, 23.

Attorney Faruk Ermen said he would first attempt a "correction of judgment," which is a request delivered to the chief prosecutor of the appeals court asking him to suggest to the higher court a review of the case.

A second avenue open to the defense is to petition the lower court which sentenced the three.



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U.S. Study Doubts Shale Oil Will Be Major Energy Factor

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON April 28 (UPI).—An Atomic Energy Commission study raised major doubts that the enormous U.S. shale-oil reserves will ever make a substantial contribution to domestic energy needs.

A reason is that the amount of water available in the 25,000-square-mile shale-oil region of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming may limit the rate at which oil can be squeezed out of the rock-like mineral. AEC scientists said in a draft report obtained by The Washington Post.

The scientists postulated an extreme case: making "all" the water in the region available for shale-oil development and more for other mineral industries, for agriculture and perhaps for conversion of coal to gasoline.

Even so, they said, the amount of shale oil that "possibly" could be produced would be only 3 million to 5 million barrels daily.

Feasible Level

As the AEC scientists see it, a feasible level of shale-oil production is only about 1 million barrels a day by 1982 or possibly sooner, if various problems are overcome. This level is roughly only 2 to 5 percent of the expected national need.

A level of 1 million barrels daily—a goal for 1980 of President Nixon's "project independence"—may be attainable between 1981 and 1982, mainly if the government will undertake two demon-

Spassky and Karpov Draw Seventh Game

MOSCOW, April 28 (UPI).—Boris Spassky escaped with a draw yesterday in the seventh game of his world chess semifinal match with Anatoly Karpov in Leningrad.

Karpov, who had a slight advantage, offered the draw and Spassky accepted without returning to the adjourned position left on the board Friday night after 49 moves. This left the score 2-1 in Karpov's favor. Four victories are needed in the 20-game match to advance to the finals.

Leasing Program

Currently, the Interior Department is trying to achieve the "project independence" goal of 1 million barrels daily with a program for leasing tracts. The program is unlikely to meet the goal, the report says. It cites estimates that, even with private holdings added, production will range "from a high of 300,000 barrels per day by 1980 to a low of 200,000 to 250,000 barrels per day by 1983."

The report, entitled "Government Role in an Oil Shale Demonstration Program," was dated Feb. 1 and has been turned over to the Federal Energy Office. The principal author is J.A. Blasz of the AEC's Division of Applied Technology.

The report cited other obstacles, for example, disposal of shale and solid wastes which presents "a serious environmental challenge."

The report said that a substantial change in the present shale-oil leasing program was necessary to reach production of more than 100,000 to 150,000 barrels a day by the early 1980s.

Nuclear Methods

Another issue is the use of nuclear explosives for underground processing, which has yet to be tested. Nuclear methods require much less water than others and eliminate the problem of disposing of spent shale.

However, the development and demonstration of nuclear technology "would require accepting the risk of some leakage of radioactivity (into shale oil and into ground water) during the first few detonations," the report says.

Oilman Sues Mobil for \$13 Billion In Case Involving Libyan Seizure

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 28 (UPI).—Texas oilman Nelson Bunker Hunt filed a \$13-billion anti-trust suit against the Mobil Oil Corp. in a U.S. District Court Friday.

The suit charges that 12 other worldwide oil companies acted as co-conspirators but does not seek damages against them.

"I guess it would be one of the largest lawsuits in history," lawyer Philip Hirschkop of Alexandria said. "Certainly it is one of the largest against an oil company that we know of."

Mr. Hirschkop said the suit stemmed from a Libyan oil producers agreement of 1971. Mr. Hunt held a half-interest in 11 billion barrels of reserve oil in Libya, he said, but the holdings were nationalized in 1973. The lawyer said the suit charges that other firms were supposed to provide Mr. Hunt with oil so he could meet his commitments after he "was nationalized because he lived up to his agreement."

Mr. Hunt's suit charges that Mobil was the first to renounce the agreement.

U.S. Arms Sales to Mideast Seen as Spur to Price of Oil

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI).—While sales of American military equipment to Persian Gulf countries—especially Iran—are booming, they may also be driving up the price of oil as those countries seek still higher revenues to pay for their expanding arsenals.

That is one conclusion in a study published by the American Enterprise Institute which raises some questions about "what benefits Washington has derived from its Persian Gulf policy."

The study has a forward by former Secretary of Defense Sylvan Laird which calls for the White House and Congress to consider "wider foreign policy options" than simply large sales of arms in that area of the world.

Dangers Feared

The study argues that some current U.S. policies might turn out to be counterproductive and possibly even dangerous; that the flow of U.S. weapons to Iran appears to be "excessive" and that the United States ought to seek improved relations with Iraq to ease tensions between that country and Iran and thus avoid stability in the area.

The study was written by Dole Tabbin, an associate at the institute and a former aide to Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

With more than \$3 billion in U.S. arms purchases in recent years, Mr. Tabbin said Iran has clearly been the strongest military power in the region for some time. "This, in turn, gives the Soviet Union the excuse to respond by providing Iraq with more modern equipment" setting off the "familiar vicious-circle supply syndrome."

He called for the United States to place "well-defined limits" on further sales to Iran and to embark on an "extensive diplomatic effort with Iraq."

He warned that "American interests do not appear to have been served by the shah's recent move of spurring six major Gulf members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to double the price of oil," and that, if more weapons are bought, then oil is the most likely source of new revenues for both arms and domestic projects.

Mr. Tabbin also questions whether a justification for Washington's close military relationship with Iran is "one of economic advantage for the U.S. Defense Department."

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Move Called 'Irreversible'

Soviet Bloc Leaders Appear To Count Heavily on Détente

By Malcolm W. Browne

GDANSK, Poland (NYT).—The leaders of the Soviet bloc, although they are perhaps not quite so confident as they profess to be, seem nevertheless to be counting on what they call an "irreversible" improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The days have passed when anti-Communist in the West or in Eastern Europe itself could delude themselves into believing that defiance of Soviet hegemony could succeed. The lessons of Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968 are still fresh in memory.

A certain wariness is discernible in Romania, some differences in approach have been noted in Hungary, and a certain amount of complaining about the Soviet Union can be heard almost anywhere in Eastern Europe, with the possible exception of Bulgaria.

But, on the whole, the Warsaw Pact has rarely seemed as much at peace with itself as now.

Indeed, Soviet and American allies still face each other in strength in Europe, as they did a generation ago. And despite the surge of negotiations during the last two years on limiting strategic arms, reducing military forces and European security, the final agreements still seem fairly remote.

Important Gamble
But the Communists feel that an important gamble has been made for détente, on which everything must be staked.

"Let me put it bluntly," a well-placed Polish Communist said. "The development of Poland in

Bonn Spy Case Delays Ties to East Berlin

BONN, April 28 (Reuters).—

The presentation of credentials by East and West German ambassadors to Bonn and East Berlin, respectively, has been postponed—apparently as a result of Bonn's latest spy scandal.

A Bonn government spokesman today reaffirmed the postponement—for a week, to May 27—without giving a reason. Observers considered the delay a show of displeasure by the West German government over the disclosure that a spy for East Germany has been active in the Bonn Chancellery.

Günter Gullaum, 47, was arrested Wednesday after working for a year as one of Chancellor Willy Brandt's closest aides. The federal prosecutor said that Mr. Gullaum had confessed to being a captain in the East German Army and an agent of East Germany's Ministry for State Security.

Medvedev Warns West Again About Pressures on Russia

By Christopher S. Wren

He was under fire for his own unorthodoxy within the small dissident movement.

Unofficial History

However, Mr. Medvedev, who first became recognized in the West for his unofficial history of the Stalinist purges, "Let History Judge," observed that "the democratic movement in the U.S.S.R. has never been a unified movement, and debates have gone on within it for a long time."

Mr. Medvedev agreed that "all of us should support one another" in defense of common rights. But, he added, "truth arises only in the clash of ideas and in debate. Hence, it is not for us who seek the truth to introduce 'self-censorship' into our midst and forbid ourselves debate."

Still, the historian painted an uncertain future for the fragmented dissident movement in the absence of outside support from the West. His intricately worked essay generally reflected the introspective self-analysis that has preoccupied many dissidents in the aftermath of the explosion of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, which Mr. Medvedev has described last month as a "moral defeat" for the Soviet leadership.

Most Realistic Path
While Mr. Medvedev said that he did not feel "it was necessary to fold up the democratic movement and wait for favors from the government," he insisted that "the most realistic path remains that of slow and gradual evolutionary changes," encouraged by a rising standard of living.

"Real hope of democratization of Soviet society can be linked only with scientific-technical and economic progress," the historian said. He indicated that this could be supplied by the West. He said this was why he found "the logic of Kissinger preferable to the logic of Senators Jackson and [Sen. James] Buckley (Conservative-N.Y.)"

In laying out his philosophy of "concessions from above" and "pressure from below," Mr. Medvedev urged that the dissident movement try to adopt a broader base and not miss "even the slightest chance" to seek the enlargement of public control that is the establishment of the democratic counterweights needed for society."

9 Die in Filipino Ambush

MANILA, April 28 (AP).—At least nine persons were killed and 10 wounded when insurgents suspected of being Modems ambushed a bus in northern Mindanao.



MUSIC TO JUMP BY—Angry young rock music fan jumping on the roof of a detective's car in Richmond, Va., on Saturday as his girl friend applauds.

Judge Halts U.S. Rock Festival After Riots

RICHMOND, Va., April 28 (AP).—A circuit court judge early today canceled the second day of a rock music festival during which policemen had battled rioting fans.

Circuit Court Judge Randolph Tucker ordered the cancellation of the second day of the Cherry Outdoor Music Festival in an injunction issued about 1 a.m. today.

The disturbance began yesterday after police began making arrests for use of drugs during the festival. Some members of the audience began throwing bottles and burning cars. Then about 100 riot police moved into City Stadium.

Judge Tucker said, "We're not dealing in whose fault it was. But evidence has been presented of the possibility of further danger and this court is not willing to take the risk."

City officials went to court last night to seek the injunction to block today's performance.

Child Ailment Is Linked to The Inner Ear

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, April 28 (NYT).—

Two New York psychiatrists believe that a family connection between the brain and the inner ear may be the cause of primary dyslexia, a common learning disorder that interferes with a child's ability to read.

The doctors, who have published their theory and the studies that support it in the Journal of Child Psychiatry, also report that they have patented a simple device to test for the defect—a machine that could be used by a school nurse to screen large groups of children.

The doctors, Jan Frank and Harold Levinson, said that, if this form of dyslexia is detected early, before the child is emotionally scarred by failing in school, the response to remedial reading programs is excellent.

Otherwise Normal

Primary dyslexia is said to affect from 2 to 5 percent of schoolchildren. The victims are otherwise normal and have average or superior intelligence.

The disorder, often characterized by such symptoms as letter reversals, mirror writing and difficulty in distinguishing left and right, is not the result of any known brain injury, emotional disturbance or social deprivation.

But experts have long thought that some minimal form of brain damage that interferes with the brain's circuitry is somehow responsible for the perplexing symptoms.

Since the problem involves a cognitive function, studies have focused on the cortex, the higher brain center that controls thinking and learning. But, according to Dr. Levinson, the problem lies in the lower brain—the cerebellum, which controls balance and coordination.

According to the studies of Dr. Levinson and Dr. Frank, the child with primary dyslexia has something wrong in the pathway or circuitry between the cerebellum and inner ear, resulting in a mild form of permanent motion sickness. The inner ear helps to tell the brain where the body is in space and position.

Others, however, believe that the balance disturbance is merely indicative of brain damage and that dyslexia is really a cortical problem.

In the New York psychiatrists' studies, between 96 and 98 percent of about 200 children known to have primary dyslexia were found to have the inner-ear disturbance. Dr. Levinson said that no other explanation could be found for their learning problem and that they had no evidence of damage to the cortex of the brain.

Franciscan Sister Is Beatified by Pope

VATICAN CITY, April 28 (Reuters).—Pope Paul today beatified a 19th-century German nun in a ceremony at St. Peter's Basilica attended by more than 10,000.

The Pope said the newly beatified saint, Sister Franziska Chervier (1819-1876), was a perfect example to all who wished to live a Christian life. She founded the Order of the Franciscan Sisters of the Poor. More than 700 nuns of the order attended the ceremony.

Regional Bank That Ignored Allende Gives Loan to Chile

By Terri Shaw

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—The Inter-American Development Bank, which never approved a loan requested by the leftist Chilean government headed by President Salvador Allende, has in the last month approved two loans to Chile worth almost \$100 million.

Almost all the countries of the Western Hemisphere belong to the bank, which distributes loans for development projects. Each member nation's vote on the objections of several member countries. They complained that the loan application, submitted by the rightist junta that deposed Mr. Allende in September, was railroaded through the usually lengthy process of technical review so it could be announced at a meeting of the bank's governors in Santiago.

The first loan, \$32 million for agricultural development, was approved late last month despite the objections of several member countries.

They complained that the loan application, submitted by the rightist junta that deposed Mr. Allende in September, was railroaded through the usually lengthy process of technical review so it could be announced at a meeting of the bank's governors in Santiago.

Wednesday, the bank's directors approved the largest loan ever granted to Chile, a \$75.3 million credit for construction of a hydroelectric plant in Antuco, 315 miles south of Santiago.

The loan was an expanded version of one requested by the Allende government 17 months ago.

The 150 loans were the first granted to Chile since January 1973.

Mr. Allende charged that the bank's failure to approve loans to his government was part of an "invisible blockade" directed by the United States to weaken his government. After the September coup in which Mr. Allende died, his supporters and his lack of foreign credits had contributed to his downfall.

Opponents of the Allende government said Chile's economic crisis was caused by the late President's own policies.

A source close to the bank described the approval of the two loans this month as a decision "to use the Inter-American Development Bank as an instrument to strengthen the government of Chile."

Several Latin American countries have complained that the

Iraq Will Impose Economic Siege On Kurd Rebels

BAGHDAD, April 26 (UPI).—The Iraqi government will clamp an economic blockade against Kurdish rebels, led by Mufti Mustafa Barzani, entrenched in the mountainous northern Iraq, Iraqi spokesman Saddam Hussein said yesterday.

Baghdad Radio quoted Mr. Hussein, the deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, as saying: "A cruel economic blockade will be imposed against the area in northern Iraq which is not under our sovereignty."

This is part of the war operation which has been explained earlier in all its economic, social, psychological, political and then military aspects," Mr. Hussein said.

Last week, Mr. Hussein said the government had determined to quell the rebellion and urged Mr. Barzani to "raise the white flag."

The Kurdish rebels rejected a government plan on autonomy last month and declared all-out war last week, according to Kurdish Radio, after the Baghdad regime reportedly executed 11 prominent Kurds.

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"Perhaps the people for whom I'm recording my memories aren't even born yet."



"Now that I'm back dictating my reminiscences, I should explain that for almost half a year I've been in the hospital. During that time many people asked me if it were true. I was writing my memoirs. When I answered, 'No,' they would look at me with surprise and disappointment and say 'that's too bad because it would be interesting if you were to leave your memoirs to posterity.' I agree."

So spoke Nikita Khrushchev before his death in 1971. This week in a special section of TIME you will find excerpts from the

remarkable document that grew out of the personally dictated tapes of Russia's former Premier. From a book called *Khrushchev Remembers, The Last Testament* to be published in June by Little, Brown & Co.

TIME's editors have selected passages that confirm Khrushchev's capacity for candor, often pungent, commentary on statesmen, on politics, on recent Soviet history. Far more than a collection of reminiscences and reflections, here are attitudes and revelations that bear directly on virtually all aspects of today's Soviet-American relations. In the excerpts published this week in TIME, a second installment will be published next week. Khrushchev talks about his "kitchen debate" with Richard Nixon...his "regret" about not allowing Dr. Zhivago to be published in the Soviet Union...the Soviet Union's awkward relations with Mao Tse Tung...and how the Soviet leadership, including him, were technological ignoramus at the time Russia developed its first rocket after Stalin's death in 1953.

Along with exclusive color pictures from family albums, these excerpts provide an intriguing perspective to TIME's events. And demonstrate again why more people in more countries get their news from TIME than from any other single source: 26 million readers around the world.

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A More Liberal Khrushchev Emerges in New Memoirs

By Theodore Shabad
NEW YORK (NYT).—Nikita Khrushchev, in reminiscences that will be published in full in June, expressed hope for a "more enlightened Communist society" in the Soviet Union in which people would "enjoy their inalienable rights."

These and other recollections are included in excerpts from the memoirs that were published today in Time magazine. Some excerpts were made public Saturday in Paris.

The former Soviet leader, who died in 1971 at the age of 77, also voiced regret that "the progress we achieved after Stalin's death has slowed down after Khrushchev's ouster from power."

Adopting an even more liberal and tolerant stance than he displayed while at the head of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964, Khrushchev also denounced ex-

cessive military secrecy, defended the right of citizens to judge the quality of literature for themselves and related his discussions with two physicians, Pyotr Kapitsa and Andrei Sakharov, who objected to some aspects of Soviet nuclear weapons development.

In the latest excerpts, Khrushchev also recalls his "kitchen debate" with then Vice-President Nixon at the 1959 American National Exhibition in Moscow.

"We considered him a man of reactionary views, a man hostile to the Soviet Union," Khrushchev said. "In a word, he was McCarthy."

However, Khrushchev added that Mr. Nixon "showed genuine human courtesy" when Mr. Nixon vainly sought to meet with the retired Soviet leader during a visit to Moscow in April 1965.

"I'm very sorry I didn't have an opportunity to thank him for his consideration and to shake hands with him," Khrushchev said.

He also described an attempt to use Chinese laborers for Siberian timber development in the 1950s. At first, according to Khrushchev, Mao Tse-tung expressed concern that people always looked to China as a source of cheap labor.

"You know, we Chinese find this attitude very offensive," the Soviet leader quoted Mao as having said. "Coming from you, it's rather embarrassing."

But Mao later relented and 200,000 Chinese were sent to Siberia to fell timber, Khrushchev recalled, adding that the experiment was not renewed.

"What had the Chinese been up to?" he said. "I'll tell you: They wanted to occupy Siberia without war. They wanted to penetrate and take over the Siberian economy. It was a clever maneuver, but it didn't work."

The late Soviet leader shed new light on the case of Kao Kang, the Chinese Communist leader in Manchuria from 1949 to 1952, who was later purged by Mao and reportedly committed suicide in 1954.

According to Khrushchev, Mr.

Kao developed close ties with the Russians and had conveyed confidential information about China to Stalin. The Soviet dictator, in an effort to gain Mao's trust during a visit to Moscow in the winter of 1949-50, showed him the reports of his Manchurian associate, the late premier said.

"God only knows what Stalin

thought he was doing," Khrushchev commented. "He justified it as a friendly gesture. At the time, Kao Kang was still in the Politburo. Later, we learned he'd poisoned himself."

To one of the more revealing passages in his memoirs, on his dealing with intellectuals, Khrushchev recalls the refusal of Mr.

Kapitsa to work in the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons program. According to the late leader, Mr. Kapitsa said defense work would prevent him from having his research published, in the open literature.

"I want to be famous," Khrushchev quotes the scientist as having said. "I want other people

to write and talk about my work."

"I must admit that this line of reasoning made a strange impression on me, not at all favorable to Academician Kapitsa," Khrushchev commented. "If he had made the same speech to Stalin, you can be sure St. would have drawn a very dif-

ferent conclusion from the one I drew."

Khrushchev did not say when he sought to draw Kapitsa into the weapons program. Earlier, Stalin also reportedly refused to have Mr. Kapitsa arrested when the physicist first refused to join in development of the atomic bomb at the end of World War II.

According to Zhores Medvedev, a Soviet biologist who is now editor in Britain, Mr. Kapitsa was released in 1945 from his Institute of Physical Problems, and after a year and a half without work was given a minor post in the Institute of Crystallography. Mr. Kapitsa was restored as head of the physics institute in 1955 after Stalin's death.

Khrushchev confirmed attempts by Mr. Sakharov, the now dissident physicist, to halt the atmospheric testing in 1955-56 of the powerful hydrogen bombs he himself had helped develop.

Khrushchev expressed regret that he had prevented publication of Boris P. Pustyn's "Doctor Zhivago" in the Soviet Union. In the late 1950s, Mr. Pustyn, who won the Nobel Prize in 1958, died two years later.

Khrushchev's mercurial temperament clearly comes through. As he tells stories he becomes more and more excited and the bubbling personality he exhibited on his trips to the United States in 1958 and 1960 is much in evidence. At other times, he is obviously depressed.

There is a break in the recordings of about four months' duration after Khrushchev's heart attack in late 1970. When he resumed dictation in the spring of 1971, he spoke of his heart attack and his voice seemed weak and old. But after a period he regained considerable vigor.

Khrushchev's purpose in making the recordings appeared to be to try to get the record of history straight to provide his own version of controversial events for future generations and to even some political scores.

Khrushchev—or those involved in getting the tapes to the West—set specific limitations on the kinds of material released.

Great pains were taken not to violate the Soviet Official Secrets Act, for instance, in discussing military matters. Frequent gaps occur in Khrushchev's recollections about nuclear arms, in discussions of military aircraft and the like. Khrushchev apparently spoke fairly freely into the recorder. But sensitive material was later excised.

No light has been cast by Time, Inc., on the manner in which the Khrushchev material was obtained. However, the last batch of materials was received by Time nearly half a year after Khrushchev's death.

For Immigrant Workers

Frankfurt Station Is a Sunday Village

By Henry Kamm

FRANKFURT (NYT).—On Sundays, the vast hall of the Frankfurt railroad station looks like a Balkan village under a roof. Its inhabitants are migrant workers, the displaced and lonely alien servants of Western Europe's economic boom.

Mainly Yugoslavs and Turks, they turn the city's only available large and covered space into a northern version of the public places in which they meet in their free time in their own countries. They spend the day and evening in the station, chatting with people whom they understand and who understand them.

They come from their quarters in the poorest sections of the city and surrounding areas, where three or four often share the rent of a room, to spend their day off the best way they know how in a land that buys their labor and pays for it at a fair rate but provides little when the factories and construction sites are closed.

The Frankfurt station—or any major railroad station in West Germany—was Sunday—illustrates the nature and scope of a large question posed, mainly silently, by the unprecedented migration of approximately seven million workers, and some of their families, as well as from the agricultural countries of southeastern Europe, North Africa and beyond to the industrial countries of northwestern Europe.

The question is, what is owed to a man or woman besides wages and the normal social benefits when he puts his labor at the disposal of a foreign society? The railroad stations of West Germany—the largest employer nation, which is considered one of the best—suggest that the answer so far is: very little.

In the grimy station hall, swarms of Yugoslavs and Turks, as well as occasional groups of Greeks, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese and Moroccans, find whatever leisure-time social life they have.

The cafeteria-waiting room becomes the village coffee house. The few clusters of stand-up tables at which the city's famous sausages are eaten and beer drunk turn into bars and restaurants. The newsstands selling foreign newspapers and the tobacco and candy stores take the place of candy shops. No one shops at the flower kiosks.

Hall Is a Street

From murling into late evening the whole long hall is a street in which men swarthier than most Germans and darker of hair stand, drink, talk, shout, laugh and often pound each other on the back. German travelers walk by without friendship, hostility or interest.

It is a village almost entirely of men, because those who have their wives are not so lonely. And women workers pass their Sunday seeking a bit of privacy with their men friends or doing personal tasks that men avoid.

The sergeant says that, many and then, when too many passengers complain about not being able to get to the trains because of the Sunday visitors, policemen pass out printed leaflets that say in German, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Serbo-Croat and Turkish:

"Your gathering impedes the travelers. Please remain outside the station unless you wish to depart within the next quarter-hour. We thank you."

"Then they move 10 paces from where they were and stay," the sergeant adds.

Atlantic Alliance Views

U.S., Europe and Russia

By Leonard Schapiro

London.—One can speak of the United States and the Soviet Union as the two nuclear superpowers. But what of that vague entity Europe, of which, in geographical terms, most of the Soviet Union and the Soviet empire of people's democracies form a part? One can think of Europe in one sense as a group of states which share much of their history and tradition, and which, in contrast to the Soviet Union, are linked to the United States by common ancestry and a democratic way of life. But what does one then do with the awkward cases of Spain, Portugal and Greece, vital for the Atlantic defense system, but remote from democratic practice? Or about some of the waspishly neutral Scandinavian countries? The idea of Europe has always been an amalgam of contradictions. For our present purposes it might be best to confine ourselves to the European members of NATO and forget that two of them are not too convincing advocates for the defense of man's freedom that NATO stands for. There are, after all, still quite a number left.

It is plain that the economically Europe can rival both the superpowers. Militarily, for a long time to come, its defense will continue to depend ultimately on the nuclear might of the United States and on U.S. troops and conventional arms as well. One would have to be very naive the deed, in view of what has happened in recent months, to believe that there is no longer any need for vigilant defense against the Soviet Union.

The strategic arms limitation agreement has merely saved the Soviet Union vast capital which the United States could have invested without crippling itself, while a comparable investment on the Soviet side would have crippled the Soviet Union. The agreement has, in any case, been virtually nullified by rapid and unforeseen Soviet technological advances.

The strategic alliance for peace issuing from the Soviet side, the greater the preponderance which the Soviet Union has built on NATO's flank, while the ringing phrases on cooperation for peace have been worn rather thin by Soviet policy over the Middle East war, which the Soviet Union made possible and which it now seems to be doing its best, with the aid of its newest client, Syria, to keep going as long as possible.

For example, it is futile to expect that the European powers will necessarily and immediately fall into line with U.S. policy in the Middle East when these European powers are to an increasing degree dependent for economic survival for some time to come on Arab oil.

But if the Europeans must shed some illusions, so must the Americans. The fruits of the so-called "detente" policy should surely have taught the U.S. administration by now that it is erroneous to suppose that sweetness and light have descended on the Kremelin since Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow; or that there is some special relationship that the United States can develop with

the Soviet Union—unless it be the special arrangement that Pol Pot's prodded Odysseus, to be devoured last.

First Principle

Above all, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon must really stop propagating the view that what they call "detente" is the only alternative to a nuclear confrontation. This is nonsense. All the experience of U.S.-Soviet relations since 1962 proves that avoidance of nuclear conflict is the cardinal principle of Soviet policy; it has nothing whatever to do with the complicated and ingenious exercise in political warfare which the Soviet leaders were clever enough to sell to the Americans under the label of "detente" 10 years after 1962.

But there must also be considerable rethinking on both the American and European sides of the whole of their trading and financial policy toward the Soviet Union. Are they really wise, for example, to bolster the Soviet military effort by selling Russia the equivalent of three years' research and development, as one computer firm recently boasted it had done? The matter is complicated both in the United States and the Soviet Union intend to settle the troubles of those the same smaller states between themselves.

There is also a not unjustified fear of American economic imperialism. And there is a strong sense in Western Europe that we, unlike the Americans, are immediately in the firing line and that if the Americans contribute, even disproportionately, to the defense of that firing line, that is, after all, not a matter of the United States and the Soviet Union intend to settle the troubles of those the same smaller states between themselves.

On the European side there is, probably as the product of wishful thinking and successful Communist propaganda, disbelief in the Soviet danger, in contrast to the situation which united Western Europe at the end of the forties. Then again, there is a lack of confidence in the purity of U.S. intentions and a suspicion fostered by Soviet political warfare that the United States and the Soviet Union intend to settle the troubles of those the same smaller states between themselves.

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Equally damning was the poll's message that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was given a better chance of winning the runoff against Mr. Mitterrand who, thanks to Communist and other leftist support, was credited with 42 percent of the first-round vote. France's latest poll gave Mr. Cha-



Jacques Chaban-Delmas during a campaign speech Saturday in Provins in central France. Associated Press.

But Now Bores the Nation

Chaban Beats the Gaullist Drum

By Jonathan C. Randal

NANTES, France (WFP).—It was a performance in the great Fifth Republic tradition starring Gaullist presidential candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas summoning forth the apocalyptic vision of anarchy and chaos sure to beset France unless his enemies on the right and left were defeated.

But, even as he finally managed to warm up an audience of Gaullist faithful Friday night, Mr. Chaban-Delmas must have known that only a miracle could prevent his undoing and that of the institutions which first Gen. de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou, lrd, created and directed since 1958.

His handsome features drawn after a long day's barnstorming around western France, he slogged through a lackluster speech in which he avoided mentioning the latest in a series of increasingly disappointing public opinion polls. He had been told earlier that day that the latest poll, published Saturday by the news magazine *Le Point*, showed him trailing Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing by a seemingly irreducible 13 percentage points.

The same polling firm only three days earlier had him trailing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing by three points—33 to 36 percent.

But now he had said to 18 percent, while his main adversary from what once was the ruling coalition was credited with 31 percent.

With only a week to go before the first round of voting next Sunday, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing seemed destined to face Socialist François Mitterrand in the May 19 runoff. That contest is restricted to the two leading first-round candidates, if no one in the starting field of 12 wins an outright majority.

Equally damning was the poll's message that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was given a better chance of winning the runoff against Mr. Mitterrand who, thanks to Communist and other leftist support, was credited with 42 percent of the first-round vote. France's latest poll gave Mr. Cha-

ban-Delmas 19 points, but otherwise was identical.

Although Mr. Chaban-Delmas's long history as a sportsman and political animal have made him a die-hard competitor, his speech was almost a valedictory to 16 years of Gaullist rule which now shows undeniable signs of boring the nation.

He invoked the dead general's magic in hopes of once again persuading leftist Frenchmen to join centrists and the right in voting Gaullist, a phenomenon the Gaullists call a "gathering together" spanning France's traditional left-right antagonisms.

He feared that a Mitterrand-Giscard d'Estaing runoff would be decided by only one or two percentage points, rule out any dialogue and touch off a "political earthquake" which would make the student-worker upheaval of 1968 look like a joyous picnic outing.

The dire warnings about the dangers of such a left-right split constituted a departure from Mr. Chaban-Delmas's earlier tactics which had spared the Finance minister in favor of concentrating criticism against the "Socialist-Communist" candidate.

But he changed tactics in mid-week when the polls showed that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would beat him in the first-round vote.

Hammering away at this apocalyptic danger, Mr. Chaban-Delmas insisted that such a close victory would divide France into "new hostile camps." He warned that "moderates" tempted to vote for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing should twice and weigh "the deplorable effects" the victory of the "traditional right" would have "for social peace."

In a variation on Gen. de Gaulle's "les-Communistes-ou-"

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Black Americans Find a New Frontier in Africa

By Andrew Torchia

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (AP)—"I enjoy waking up every morning. I know it's going to be a beautiful day," said Marifu, a 31-year-old black American who for six months has lived and worked on a chicken farm in Tanzania.

"A man can be a man in Africa. People can live here without fear," he said. "I couldn't fit in anymore in the United States. America is just a good place to visit."

Growing numbers of black Americans are discovering Africa, visiting congressmen talk of forging a black alliance spanning the Atlantic. Planeteads of tourists come to swim the animals and during a package tour to establish some common ground with their African brothers.

Hundreds like Marifu have made a permanent break and live in cities and hamlets across Africa. Hundreds more have come planning to stay a few years—maybe longer. Their reasons—dissatisfaction with the white-dominated race back home, desire to help Africa, a chance to experiment with racial and political ideologies, a chance to "make it" without fear of criminal charges.

Some are Americans, women married to Africans who have studied in the United States.

Blacks from America have been in Africa more than 150 years, even before freed slaves settled in Liberia. But, the back-to-Africa movement remained largely in the hands of intellectuals, until the 1960s. Then, civil rights drives in the United States and the emergence of European colonies as independent African nations combined to deepen black self-awareness. Americans began arriving to see that the motherland was all about.

Oldtimers recall some painful adjustments. Some Americans could not face African poverty. Spokesman Shubedo—he used to be Leonard Harrison and

and backwardness and red tape. Some found Africans aloof and uninterested in American racial problems.

Some Africans felt they had little in common with over-confident visitors whose behavior seemed far more American than black. They wondered why some Americans chose to enjoy East Africa's climate and beaches while the real motherland was 3,000 miles away in the sweltering former slave regions of West Africa.

Now there's a second wave, financed by black American prosperity and stimulated partly by black studies programs. Adjustments still have to be made but oldtimers sense a greater realism and commitment among the new arrivals.

Corner for Them

African businessmen seek black American capital and help their American partners to get long-term residence permits. Doctors, artists, revolutionaries—black Americans find Africa a varied continent. From monarchial Ethiopia to socialist Tanzania to middle-class Kenya, some corner here with the Peace Corps and here with the first hurdles.

Official Tanzanian sources estimate there are 200. Some black Americans put the figure as high as 500. Both sides are close-mouthed because some of the Americans are political or criminal fugitives shielded by the lack of extradition procedures between Tanzania and the United States.

The fugitives include members of the "Kansas-9" self-described revolutionaries who claim to have faced sentences totaling 21 years on 12 charges in the United States.

Four of the Kansas-9 have been operating the second biggest chicken farm in Tanzania for nearly three years.

Spokesman Shubedo—he used to be Leonard Harrison and

taught African studies at the University of Kansas—concedes that the farm has been less than a commercial success. None of the founders, including a chemist and a social worker, knew very much about raising chickens. They just thought it would be a useful thing to do.

But Shubedo figures that up is the only place to go. Coping with frustrations of supply and capital formation in one of the world's 25 poorest countries has taught self-reliance. Marifu, once in the poultry business in Kansas City, has added expertise. There's talk of expansion and of opening a school for children of Tanzanian workers on the farm.

Simply surviving as a link between black Americans and Africa has brought a kind of success. About 650 black Americans visited the farm in six months last year. Some, planning to live in Tanzania, use the farm as a haven, a way hostel until they find their own jobs and housing.

"People come here who have never done any work in their lives. They work hard and go away feeling good. They have made a positive contribution," Shubedo said.

"Basically, there's no difference between black people in the southern United States and people here," Mr. Brooks said. "But a lot of Afro-Americans have been savings for 10 years to come to Africa. They're visualized what Africa is like. When they step off the plane, 99 percent of them are let down. They see all these Asians in control of the stores and all the Europeans walking around.

Black Americans have been trickling into Tanzania since 1970, when President Julius Nyerere visited the United States and issued a call for skilled volunteers. Tanzanian sources say their government insists on rigorous screening to eliminate potential misfits.

"One of the biggest problems Africa have when they come to Tanzania is that most Tanzanians don't know what to make of us. They think we're spies," Shubedo said. "They can't tell the difference between Afros coming in on their own small savings and usually with a commitment to the struggle, and those who came in here with the Peace Corps and set a different kind of image."

Fred Brooks, 27, a former Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee worker from Nashville, Tenn., runs the Dar es Salaam headquarters of Pan African Skills, said to be the biggest of the black American recruiting agencies. The agency, largely financed by Tanzania, helps black Americans over the first hurdles.

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They see the class distinctions and initially there's a negative reaction.

"What the Afro-American would do is analyze. Not only where Africa is now but where it's come from. Then it becomes clear how vicious the colonial system was and how the people here are attempting to overcome those.

Back-to-Africa has not worked out as well in some other countries. Ugandan President Idi Amin told Roy Innis, the Congress of Racial Equality leader, to go home last year after a well-publicized hunger strike during which Mr. Innis appeared at an African summit meeting as a Ugandan delegate. Gen. Amin said so many Ugandans were returning from abroad to take up arms against him that recruitment of black Americans would have to be postponed.

Observers said Gen. Amin may have been miffed that the non-American Mr. Innis was grabbing headlines during his stay in Uganda. They noted that most black American recruits said who responded to Gen. Amin's call for help were harassed in Uganda and left disillusioned.

A diplomatic estimate puts the number of black Americans in Tanzania at a closer figure than 10,000. It's possible for the blacks to make the Pan-African relationship a pipedream.

"I don't think there is any black back-to-Africa movement, just as



AMERICAN EMIGRANT—Shubedo, formerly Leonard Harrison, who taught African studies at the University of Kansas, on a chicken farm just outside Dar es Salaam.

I don't think most Japs in America want to go back to Japan but they raise and talk and never get anywhere. We have too many of these 'right-on' brothers. I'm not in politics—black or white. I'm here at my individual."

Dr. Somerville chose Kenya because he saw opportunity there and freedom out of the rat race in Chicago.

I couldn't go any further in the States than being a black doctor. Here, I know the language. I know the property in Mombasa and Nairobi. I'm here happy.

India's Gloom Deepens As Problems Multiply

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI (UPI)—India is immersed in a deepening economic and political crisis marked by agitation, self-questioning and drift.

Food shortages, corruption, radicalism, inflation, indecision, price rises, the sluggish bureaucracy, the population spiral, declining income and lagging production have interlocked, creating a sense of gloom and cynicism. What makes the crisis especially painful to critics as well as supporters of the government is that the nation, is a genuine democracy—a rarity in Asia—and its myriad problems are in part a result of an open system that combines free-swinging politics and government accountability with tough economic choices.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the dominant figure in the nation, concedes that India is facing a severe test but attributes the situation to forces beyond her control: increased oil costs, drought, labor and student tensions fueled by opposition parties, the rising expectations of tens of millions in a nation where 200 million earn less than \$40 a year.

But a chorus of opposition places the blame squarely upon Mrs. Gandhi. They say that the 66-year-old prime minister, in power since 1966, has failed to shape a coherent policy, has tolerated bungling and corruption to keep her party in firm power, has surrounded herself with "courtiers" and inept advisers and, perhaps most significantly, has been unable to articulate a realistic vision.

The prime minister has no program, no world view, no grand design," B.G. Verghese, a former adviser to Mrs. Gandhi and now editor of the *Hindu Times*, said in a recent attack on the government. "Beneath a frame, she has merely reacted to events and failed to shape them.

"Not since independence has the country faced such a deep and all-pervasive crisis as it does today," he added. "There are visible signs of disintegration. The rot has spread so far and so deep that it will not be easy to restore credibility to the government.

Large-scale violence over food shortages and corruption in two Indian states—Gujarat, where 80 persons have been killed, and Bihar, with 28 deaths—has underlined the discontent.

Sense of Rot

"The general feeling is that something has gone very wrong somewhere," Rajni Kothari, a prominent political scientist, said. "A sense of rot—it is a commonly used word these days—is pervasive.

The capital's electricity and water supply break down with increasing frequency. A businessman slams down his phone and says it is an official of the government Congress party who is threatening him again with demotion unless he gets a job, set aside for an "untouchable," is given to the politician's son. Wheat, sugar and milk are scarce, except at rising black-market prices.

A member of Parliament asks a cabinet minister about the Congress party's recent campaign funds, and the minister replies that it is no one's business. A woman, asked by an airline steward to give up her front-row seat to a government official, says: "Why should I? They're all corrupt."

A farmer in Orissa says that

IN THE AIRLINE BUSINESS, IT'S ENCOURAGING TO BE PRAISED.



TWA's interior route structure makes it possible for me to send our personnel easily to our headquarters in Indianapolis. The convenient transit facilities without having to change airports are appreciated. The service and comfort are above reproach.

Mr. Francois Robinet,
President Director General, Elf Lily, France.



I spend my life coming and going from one place to another. Sometimes I even have to be in two different cities on the same day. That's why I appreciate in oil's value the famous punctuality of TWA in keeping to its schedules.

Mr. Carlos Vento Jimenez-Carles,
Director General, Servicar, S.A., Spain.



The helpfulness of personnel—whether on ground or on board—is in fact more than routine service with TWA. And the Ambassador Service is first class in the true sense.

Mr. Alfred Kupfer,
Proprietor, Alfred Kupfer
Factory Equipment, Germany.



I thought that owing to the present crisis airlines would try to cut down on service. But with TWA the in-flight service was as good as ever. And even more, I could choose between two current films.

Mr. Nicolas Soutas,
Shipowner-Consul General of Liberia,
Greece.



I should like to compare TWA's Ambassador Service with a well-run Swiss hotel. Everything runs smoothly—from making your reservation to saying good-bye. The planes are run with strict tidiness throughout. The guest is king, and the staff haven't forgotten the art of smiling.

Mr. George Rocco,
Proprietor, Silvretta Hotel, Switzerland.



TWA's people give me the feeling that they're real people who have homes, and families, and a sense of humor. They look after one in a very personal way which I greatly appreciate.

Mr. Nicholas G. Bork, F.B.C.S.,
Managing Director,
Control Data Limited, U.K.

As you know, the energy situation has forced all airlines to make some cuts in their schedules.

At TWA we're doing the same. But we're making sure that our Ambassador Service is as good as ever.

Ambassador Service doesn't depend on fuel supplies.

It depends on TWA's determination to give you the best service. And that, we promise you, continues now more than ever.

As you can see, we still have plenty of flights.

And as you'll see when you fly TWA, we're working harder than ever to get you where you want, when you want, in comfort.

Call your travel agent, or TWA. And find out for yourself that whatever happens to other airlines, TWA is still TWA.

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Bang, Whimpers—and Cheers

A generation of gray and unspectacular authoritarianism has ended in Portugal, to popular cheers and dancing in the streets. And of course there is deep pondering on what the military coup will mean for Portugal itself, as new blood starts flowing through political veins, stiff and shrunken with disuse, what the Portuguese example will mean for similar regimes—especially in neighboring Spain; what hope Gen. de Spinoza's triumph holds out for the colonies in Africa. And there are no clear or easy answers to any of these questions.

There is almost no doubt that the intentions of the military leaders of Portugal are good in terms of human liberty. All their pronouncements, all their early actions, are consistent with the assumption that in this case the armed forces have shattered an ossified civilian system of political control. What remains to be seen is which stable democratic institutions can be erected in the place of the fallen government; how released tensions can be guided into constructive channels; whether, as Gen. de Spinoza has warned, he may have to use force to avert anarchy.

And on the aftermath of the coup much of the force of the Portuguese example will depend—and that force will be limited, in any case, by the peculiarities of the Portuguese case. For there can be little doubt that the political structure erected by Mr. Salazar, which survived the strains of the Spanish civil war and the even greater stresses of World War II and the disruption that followed them, fell under the prolonged wastage of a colonial war. And the degree to which Gen. de Spinoza can substitute his

"political" solution for that war will doubtless determine the success of his revolution.

The political settlement the general has in mind is far from obvious. The French union which the Fourth Republic sought to substitute for older forms of colonialism was not enough, and the Fifth Republic came into being to grant independence to almost all the colonies. That Fifth Republic owed its existence, in very large part, to failures in Indochina and persistent warfare in Algeria—to much the same conditions that Gen. de Spinoza denounced in the book that cost him his command and brought him into power.

Thus the chief moral, and the chief problem, of the Portuguese revolt stems from colonialism. There is a certain historical irony in the fact that it was Portugal that led the way, half a millennium ago, in the vast expansion of European and European ways that was to make the world we know today, and that it is Portugal which is the last of the European countries to confront, at home, the revisionism against that expansion which characterizes our modern era.

The old colonialism has been dying with a succession of bangs and whimpers; both are now being obscured by the sounds emerging from the emerging nations—which are finding that independence does not in itself insure either prosperity or individual freedom. The big bang in Lisbon, by the same token, does not imply that Portugal's problems either in the Iberian peninsula or in Africa have been solved. But at least there is the hope that realism will succeed political dogmatism, that popular will can find true expression. And that goes far to justify the flowers, the songs and the cheers in Portugal today.

Reward of Peace

The challenge to would-be peacemakers of the Middle East has long been one of making all sides see that they have more to gain through reaching a settlement than through military means. The moment is ripe for the United States to make a new case for this fundamental point; that is precisely the goal of President Nixon's 1975 foreign aid message.

Included for the first time since 1956 is substantial economic aid for Egypt, to the extent of \$250 million. Another \$207.5 million would continue the ongoing aid relationship with Jordan, and a special fund of \$100 million would be available for Syrian or Palestinian aid if the evolving diplomacy so justified. Israel would receive credits and sorely needed economic support of \$350 million beyond the emergency fund of \$2.2 billion granted last autumn.

In the case of Egypt, the salient point is not the amount of aid but the fact that improved relations make it possible at all. The particular uses to which the money would be put are constructive, not controversial. Specifically, these involve clearing the Suez Canal, buying farm and industrial goods and rebuilding the canal-side Egyptian cities ravaged during the late President Nasser's ill-conceived war of attrition. There is no provision for military support or arms credits.

The projects are precisely those which outside analysts long anticipated as signals of a desire by Cairo to shift away from the ruinous military option toward a search for peaceful coexistence. Even inside Israel, officials have repeatedly stated that reopening the canal and rebuilding the major cities—Port Said, Qantara, Ismailia and Suez—

could be the most effective disincentive to resumption of warfare.

The Aswan dam symbolized the years of Soviet influence in Egypt; now the revived and reconstructed canal cities could become monuments to United States support in the cause of Arab-Israeli peace. As Egypt's oil producing allies accumulate ever more reserves, Cairo's future dollar demands upon the United States will not be great; what is important now is to give President Sadat an immediate tangible sign of American support in the risky political course he has chosen.

Other elements in the President's \$5.13-billion foreign aid package deserve more skeptical scrutiny. The economic aid to Israel is considerably less than had been requested, and both Congress and the executive branch would do well to stay flexible in meeting America's long-standing interest in preserving Israel's economic and military strength. Unlike the Arabs, Israel has no other major source of investment and economic aid.

Far harder to justify will be the administration's proposed aid for Indochina—particularly \$750 million for South Vietnam, more than double the present level, on top of the \$1.4 billion in military aid already included in the Pentagon budget.

Foreign aid as an institution has fallen on hard times in Congress and the country. If some of the programs and policies of past years have been discredited in practice, the underlying task of dividing the wealth and productive capacity of the world most equitably among its peoples has scarcely begun.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dangerous Trifles

It could have been boredom more than any meaningful policy change that led U.S. representatives last week to accept a shabby and one-sided United Nations Security Council resolution condemning Israel in strident terms but dancing away from any similarly explicit condemnation of wanton Arab terrorists. The resolution is empty anyway, the Washington reasoning apparently went, so it was hardly worth fighting over. Such cynicism merely debases further UN usefulness.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Centurions once again have taken arms in a serious national crisis to dismiss helless or impotent politicians. But paradoxically, it was not the "leftist peril" that brought the army out of its barracks, as in Greece or in Chile not so long ago. An army, fondled and encouraged by a government which was turning the nation to enable this

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

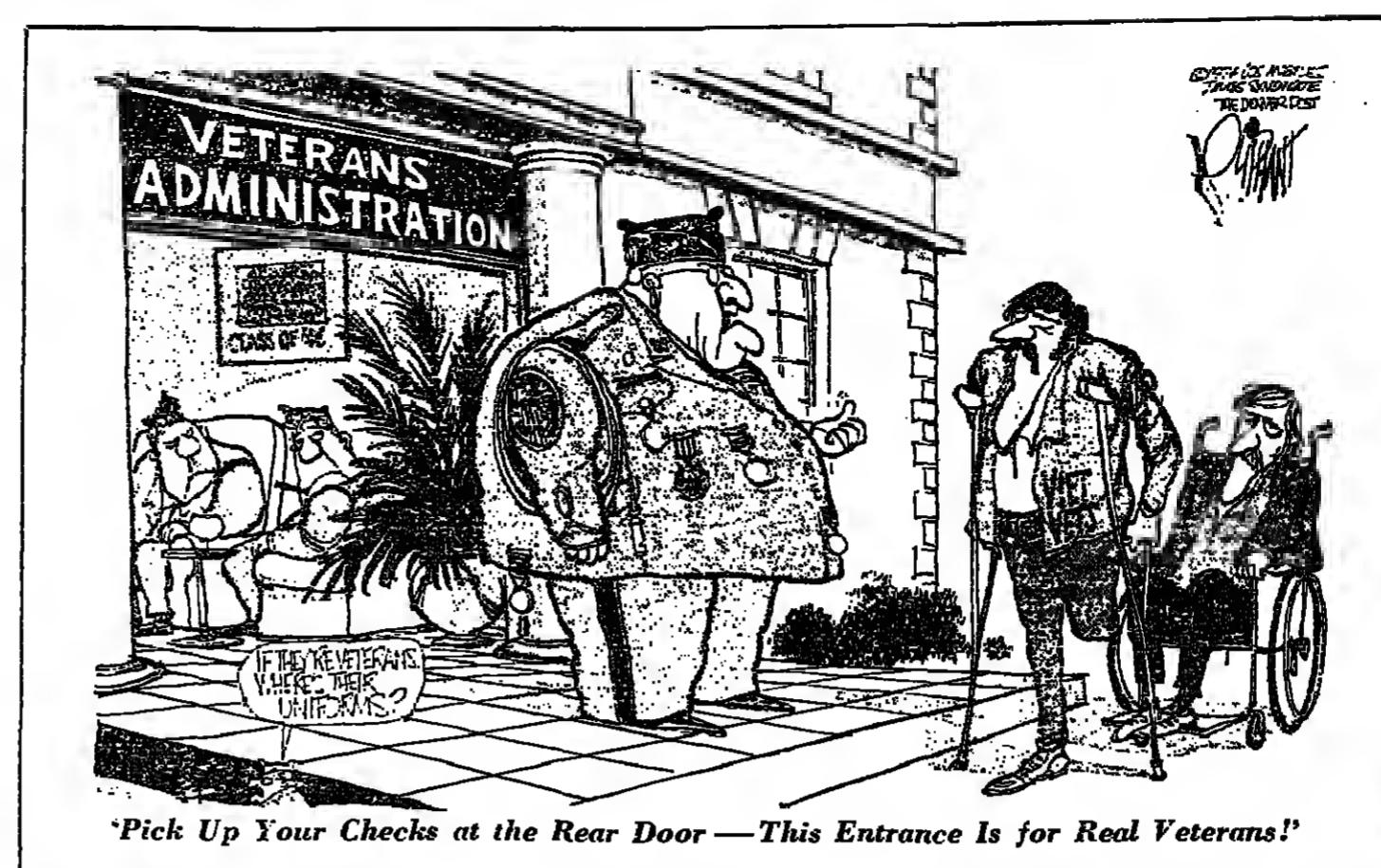
April 29, 1899

WASHINGTON—It is stated on the highest authority that under its instructions the Philippines Peace Commission will deal most leniently with the insurgents when convinced that it is their intention to cease fighting. The commission will not be technical or contentious regarding terms. It will be made plain that no grudges are laid up against them and that the leaders will not lose their property. Peace may finally be at hand.

Fifty Years Ago

April 29, 1924

NEW YORK—Ty Cobb, 36, the battle-scarred veteran of many a diamond batte, showed yesterday that he is as blunder as any of the young blods of the league when he stole home for the second time this season thus enabling his Detroit Tigers to defeat the Chicago White Sox by a score of 4 to 3. In addition to that he got two hits in the game, thus bringing his batting average to an even .400.



The World vs. the Tyranny of History

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—One of the perversities of history is that it refuses to adjust itself to the convenience of men or nations. It keeps asking the most critical questions at the most awkward times. It ought to know that President Nixon is preoccupied with Watergate and that, even where there is now political disruption and a longing for quiet to sort things out, it will not wait for a new political order.

In fact, the next three years are likely to be decisive on four fundamental questions:

1. Whether there will be peace or war between the Soviet Union and China.
2. Whether the race in strategic arms—particularly multiple nuclear warheads on intercontinental missiles—will get beyond control.
3. Whether there will be a new order or war in the Middle East, threatening the very existence of the state of Israel.
4. Whether Europe will move forward toward political union and a trusting partnership with the United States, or fall back into nationalism and encourage American isolationism.

Life, of course, has a way of going on regardless of the prophecies of calendar worshippers, but there is something very special about these coming three years.

The danger of war between Moscow and Peking is not a Sunday supplement nightmare. Nothing troubles Secretary of State Henry Kissinger more than this question, and presumably he has more reasons than anybody else here for worrying about it.

Danger Now

But right now is the dangerous time—not three years from now. By then China will have an offensive nuclear arsenal of its own, which the Soviet Union could not attack without risking nuclear war with the Chinese.

Other elements in the President's \$5.13-billion foreign aid package deserve more skeptical scrutiny. The economic aid to Israel is considerably less than had been requested, and both Congress and the executive branch would do well to stay flexible in meeting America's long-standing interest in preserving Israel's economic and military strength. Unlike the Arabs, Israel has no other major source of investment and economic aid.

Far harder to justify will be the administration's proposed aid for Indochina—particularly \$750 million for South Vietnam, more than double the present level, on top of the \$1.4 billion in military aid already included in the Pentagon budget.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ident Nixon, even regardless of whether he is impeached or convicted, the process of building and deploying the hydra-headed nuclear monsters is going to go on. If there is no agreement to limit the production and dispersal of the MIRVs in the next year or so, there will be so many of them on both sides by 1977 that the only hope then will be to try to agree to destroy what has been produced at such enormous risk and cost. This is a much harder proposition.

The Mideast

Again in the Middle East, despite all the political confusion, there is now a better chance for a compromise peace than there is likely to be in the foreseeable future.

Kissinger has won the confidence of President Sadat and King Faisal. The domination of

Arab policy by the Soviet Union has been broken and the disunity of the Arab states, which always existed even during the last war, is now apparent.

Accordingly, the hope of an accommodation and maybe even of a tolerable peace exists now when Sadat and Faisal are willing to urge Syria to arrange a cease-fire along the Golan Heights and allow the larger peace talks to go on.

It is the worst time in many ways for the Israeli government and it is awkward for the U.S. government but it is the only time we have right now and it looks better than any other prospect of the next three years.

Finally, though the new French government is not yet elected, the new British government, not yet in stride, and the West German government wracked by internal economic and even security

problems, it may be that these internal troubles will force the West Europeans to consider more seriously the dangers of disunity and the advantages of a political union.

Anyway, the combination of all these problems at this time obviously places on Henry Kissinger immense responsibilities. He is fighting not only political weakness at home and abroad but, which he fears is carrying events beyond rational management.

That is why he is so irritated with Sen. Jackson and others who seem to think that if Kissinger cannot solve all these problems now with great big splashy agreements, the next U.S. administration will be able to do so.

"But they will be different problems by then," Kissinger says, "and far more difficult to control."

Neither is a) thinkable; or b) practical.

Which requires us to ponder less dramatic approaches. It is suggested by some members of the

United Nations that the rich nations should simply agree to pay more for the products of the poor nations. This lacks the sound of the robot-solution. But examining the question closely, what does it mean? Let us take, say, coffee. Let us suppose that the American grocery chain with its own brand of coffee sets out to buy 10 million pounds. Let us say there are six coffee producer states. The buyer will ask for bids. At this point the coffee producing states will compete with each other for the business; or they will conspire together to charge a sum not less than X, in an attempt to force up by oligopolistic pressure, the price of coffee.

Now if the coffee were all, the buyer would capitulate, and pass along the increase to the consumer. But coffee isn't oil, for which the demand is relatively inelastic; so that the buyer, at the end of the year, finds he has several million pounds of unsold coffee in his stalls, and reduces his order the next year. And coffee workers lose their jobs.

That is how it works, yet these economic axioms obviously do not inform the rhetoric of the United Nations orators. It is left only to examine that which is so unutterable that not even the baby-killing robot is capable of saying it. Namely, that productivity, along with population restraint, will the money come from?

I talked here with Osman Ahmed Osman, minister of reconstruction, because they know there are large potential profits here based on cheap labor supplies and guaranteed investments. He claims he has already assembled about \$500 million to begin the five-year reconstruction.

The United States, as a government, evidently thinks on a much smaller scale. The \$250 million requested of Congress by Nixon represents only the urgently needed amount for initial loan and credit pledges to Egypt. But this, it is emphasized, is absolutely essential and the words "urgently" and "initial" are underscored. Will Congress pass the necessary enabling bills?

In the long run, of course, the sum required if Uncle Sam is to help Egypt to its feet is immensely greater than anything the administration is likely even to whisper these days. But, if the price of diplomatic victory in this area is vast, so is the political and strategic implication of that victory.

Moreover, if America and the friends it can rally should in the end fail to produce the goods, the result will be disaster for Sadat, a probable new Arab-Israeli war, resurgence of Russian influence in the Arab world with all its oil, and a return of Soviet naval ascendancy to the east Mediterranean. How much is it worth to the American people to prevent this?

The question should be presented to them in precisely such terms with no effort to gloss over realities. Boiled to its essence, it can be stated that what is the probable cost of peace in this area, a peace in which U.S. interests (and incidentally Israel's) may be expected to flourish? And what is the probable cost of war?

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters are better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those who sign and bear the writer's complete address.

Letters

In the Dark

Having followed the Watergate scandal rather closely together with all the subsidiary horrors attached to it, I am still largely in the dark—as I imagine many others are as well—about how the President accounted for the expenditure of public money in pursuit of private and political aims of his own. I allude here to the investigations privately carried on, presumably at public expense, into the backgrounds of his political cronies, and indeed his political friends: to say nothing of the costs of using the IRS as a fast finding agency for political ends.

—TOM ANTOINE MILRE, Venice.

Saudi Money

In the Associated Press dispatch from Washington (IHT, April 24), about President Nixon's intention to ask Congress for \$250 million in economic aid for Egypt, a reference is made to an interview in which Sen. Frank Church was quoted as saying: "The governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, not to mention Iran, are now immensely wealthy. They don't know what to do with their money."

With all due respect for Sen. Church and what he represents, his attitude—whether critical or sympathetic—I feel that the second part of the above-quoted statement should not go unchallenged. To say the government of Saudi Arabia doesn't know what to do with its money is not only untrue, but also unfair.

Saudi Arabia is a developing country striving studiously to

join the ranks of the developed. This, and the immense wealth it takes, has not obscured its sense of responsibility towards other developing countries, and the international community as a whole.

It was with some disappointment that I read the statement attributed to Sen. Church. Such statements, no matter how well-intended they might be, invariably bring to mind the image of the "Ugly American." At a time when we went to believe that image and all its shadows are a thing of the past, it becomes frustrating.

HASSAN M. SHAWWAH, First Secretary, Saudi Arabian Embassy, Bern.

Last Laugh

Picasso's posthumous laughter at the status quo, "Picasso's Own Collection Called an Embarrassment" (IHT, April 17), carries a particularly pleasing tone. The Louvre has finally been presented with a riddle of its own size: How not to separate the wheat from the chaff? By requiring that his collection remain whole the painter not only pays his respects to humanity but does so with grace. The museum must change or remain a fortress of mere art treasures. The curators' indecision can be resolved by accepting the gift or not. Why delay the show indefinitely?

JOSE FONSECA, Paris.

Hearst Case

It's time that the authorities stop their meaningless and inane comments on the Hearst case, to

start issuing statements designed to dislodge the members of the so-called Symphonies of Liberation Army.

Oce does not have to be a political scientist to deduce from the available facts that there is no political significance or motivation to this operation, out it is a group of politically illiterate kids, being exploited by a habitual criminal of doubtful sanity, who has read but not understood Maringhella's "Handbook for Guerrillas." There is a possibility that a number of the adherents of this latter-day Manson may already be being kept in line by fear alone. These should be encouraged to defect, rather than to feel that there is no way out for them.

JOHN J. O'CONNELL, Bern.

Italian Hunters

I was both enraged and dismayed to read Claire Sterling's article (IHT, April 17) that Italian "hunters" are spending \$2 billion a year to kill the irreplaceable wild birds of Europe.

There is certainly an incongruity here in moral practice in a country that seems to be so concerned with "reliability" on one hand, yet on the other hand has two million armed "hunters" killing innocent songbirds for sport. I witnessed the same type of "sport" in the Pyrenees between France and Spain when thousands of French "hunters" lay in wait for the doves to make their annual migration.

MARY LOU KOPEL, London.

UN Should Take Misery Seriously

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The special session of the United Nations General Assembly is making more out of a sense of editorial obligation than because it is engaged in newsworthy activity. What it is doing is complaining about the wretchedness of this earth, which alas, is not new. What we hear is that all over the world there is great misery. Particular attention attaches at the moment to Central Africa, where drought has parched the earth, and reduced a near-starvation diet for millions to the level of starvation. The inevitable comparisons are made. The common laborer in the indigent parts of the world is paid one-twentieth what he is paid in the indulgent countries, and the life expectancy is a mere 30 years. So

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1974

FINANCE

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Eurobonds

Investment in Bonds Discouraged By Inflation, High Interest Rates

By William

LONDON, April 28 (AP-DJ)—The much inflation, high short-term interest rates and weakness of the dollar are continuing to discourage investment in Euro-dollar bonds, but so far investors have been equally reluctant to sell, presumably because of the losses involved.

For the last five weeks, the average yield to maturity of 30 high-grade Eurodollar bonds, as calculated midweek by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, has ranged between 9.32 percent and 9.5 percent. The volume of new Eurobond issues in the last five weeks has declined to a revised figure of \$30 million, compared with \$125 million in the preceding five weeks.

Underwriters have been looking for ways of attracting investors for new issues without raising coupon rates to record high levels.

First Chicago, Ltd., is working on a bond issue for Banque Extérieure d'Algérie, denominated in dollars with a currency option for payment of interest and principal in Kuwaiti dinars.

Nikkei Securities, Ltd., is managing a \$10-million convertible issue for Eital Co., Ltd. The 15-year issue is expected to carry a semi-annual coupon rate of 7.5 percent, which matches the record-high coupon rate for a Japanese Eurobond convertible.

The conversion premium is expected to be a relatively low 5 percent.

Plywood Producer

Eital is Japan's largest plywood producer and is one of the nation's biggest manufacturers of prefabricated houses. According to it, it is expected to benefit from

Ellington

the Japanese government's efforts to revive construction of new houses.

The Tokyo-listed shares closed Friday at 510 yen. The price-earnings multiple, based on 1973 earnings per share of 62.42 yen, works out to a relatively low 8.2.

The company has forecast that its earnings for the first half of this year will not be materially lower than the first half of 1973. It expects that this year's sales will exceed last year's figure, equivalent to \$491.7 million.

However, the main feature of the bonds is the high coupon rate, which compares with a current yield of about 4.9 percent on the common stock. Since the conversion premium is relatively low, bond investors would benefit from any significant advance in the stock while receiving a higher yield than the common stock.

Like the previous convertible Eurobond issue for Pioneer Electronic, investors will have an option of either converting into the registered Tokyo-listed common stock or into bearer depositary receipts, which are equal to 10 of the registered shares and provide for automatic payment in dollars.

Seasoned Bonds

In trading in seasoned bonds last week, prices tended to drift lower, particularly after the U.S. discount rate was raised a half point to a record 8 percent at midweek.

The Bondtrude index for long-term straight Eurodollar bonds fell 0.83 to 88.92 for the week as a whole, while Bondtrude's convertible index dropped 2.40 to 105.33.

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly over-the-counter trading in the high-yield and low-bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's low and high prices, as compiled by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are those securities currently being traded in the over-the-counter market.

Prices do not include retail markups or commissions.

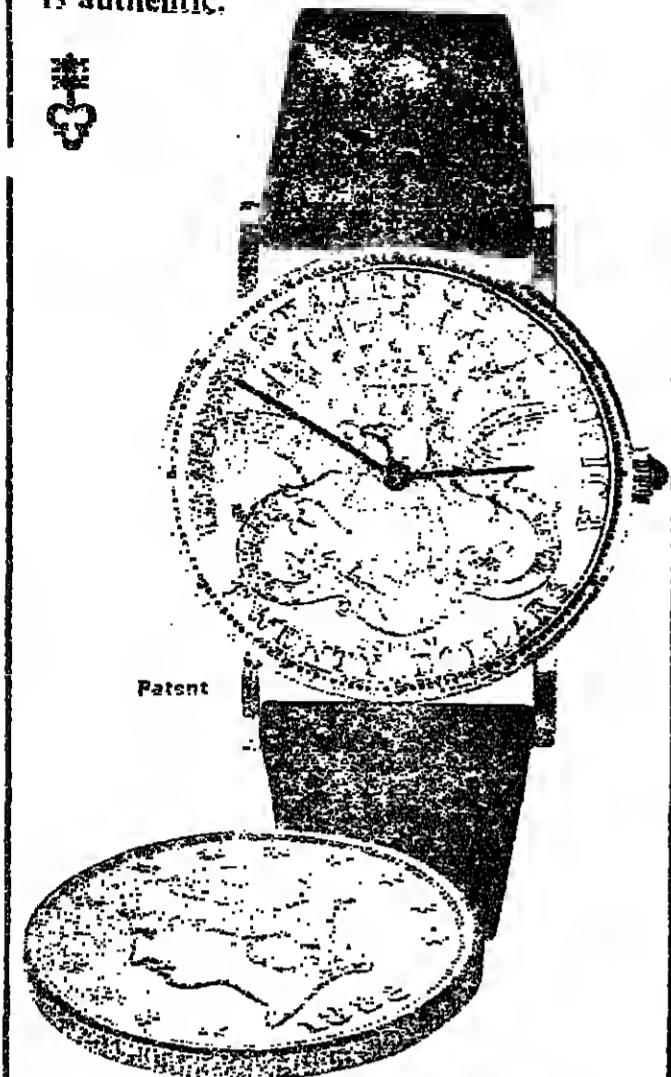
Sales in Millions

Domestic Bonds

	Bonds	\$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net	chge
Alcan 3.750	26,104	703	703	703	703	-1	
Alcan 4.250	6,232	23	23	23	23	-1	
Alcan 4.750	11,721	71	71	71	71	-1	
Alcan 5.250	13,721	72	72	72	72	-1	
Alcan 5.750	10,721	73	73	73	73	-1	
Alcan 6.250	10,721	74	74	74	74	-1	
Alcan 6.750	10,721	75	75	75	75	-1	
Alcan 7.250	10,721	76	76	76	76	-1	
Alcan 7.750	10,721	77	77	77	77	-1	
Alcan 8.250	10,721	78	78	78	78	-1	
Alcan 8.750	10,721	79	79	79	79	-1	
Alcan 9.250	10,721	80	80	80	80	-1	
Alcan 9.750	10,721	81	81	81	81	-1	
Alcan 10.250	10,721	82	82	82	82	-1	
Alcan 10.750	10,721	83	83	83	83	-1	
Alcan 11.250	10,721	84	84	84	84	-1	
Alcan 11.750	10,721	85	85	85	85	-1	
Alcan 12.250	10,721	86	86	86	86	-1	
Alcan 12.750	10,721	87	87	87	87	-1	
Alcan 13.250	10,721	88	88	88	88	-1	
Alcan 13.750	10,721	89	89	89	89	-1	
Alcan 14.250	10,721	90	90	90	90	-1	
Alcan 14.750	10,721	91	91	91	91	-1	
Alcan 15.250	10,721	92	92	92	92	-1	
Alcan 15.750	10,721	93	93	93	93	-1	
Alcan 16.250	10,721	94	94	94	94	-1	
Alcan 16.750	10,721	95	95	95	95	-1	
Alcan 17.250	10,721	96	96	96	96	-1	
Alcan 17.750	10,721	97	97	97	97	-1	
Alcan 18.250	10,721	98	98	98	98	-1	
Alcan 18.750	10,721	99	99	99	99	-1	
Alcan 19.250	10,721	100	100	100	100	-1	
Alcan 19.750	10,721	101	101	101	101	-1	
AT&T 2.500	10,721	102	102	102	102	-1	
AT&T 3.000	10,721	103	103	103	103	-1	
AT&T 3.500	10,721	104	104	104	104	-1	
AT&T 4.000	10,721	105	105	105	105	-1	
AT&T 4.500	10,721	106	106	106	106	-1	
AT&T 5.000	10,721	107	107	107	107	-1	
AT&T 5.500	10,721	108	108	108	108	-1	
AT&T 6.000	10,721	109	109	109	109	-1	
AT&T 6.500	10,721	110	110	110	110	-1	
AT&T 7.000	10,721	111	111	111	111	-1	
AT&T 7.500	10,721	112	112	112	112	-1	
AT&T 8.000	10,721	113	113	113	113	-1	
AT&T 8.500	10,721	114	114	114	114	-1	
AT&T 9.000	10,721	115	115	115	115	-1	
AT&T 9.500	10,721	116	116	116	116	-1	
AT&T 10.000	10,721	117	117	117	117	-1	
AT&T 10.500	10,721	118	118	118	118	-1	
AT&T 11.000	10,721	119	119	119	119	-1	
AT&T 11.500	10,721	120	120	120	120	-1	
AT&T 12.000	10,721	121	121	121	121	-1	
AT&T 12.500	10,721	122	122	122	122	-1	
AT&T 13.000	10,721	123	123	123	123	-1	
AT&T 13.500	10,721	124	124	124	124	-1	
AT&T 14.000	10,721	125	125	125	125	-1	
AT&T 14.500	10,721	126	126	126	126	-1	
AT&T 15.000	10,721	127	127	127	127	-1	
AT&T 15.500	10,721	128	128	128	128	-1	
AT&T 16.000	10,721	129	129	129	129	-1	
AT&T 16.500	10,721	130	130	130	130	-1	
AT&T 17.000	10,721	131	131	131	131	-1	
AT&T 17.500	10,721	132	132	132	132	-1	
AT&T 18.000	10,721	133	133	133	133	-1	
AT&T 18.500	10,721	134	134	134	134	-1	
AT&T 19.000	10,721	135	135	135	135	-1	
AT&T 19.500	10,721	136	136	136	136	-1	
AT&T 20.000	10,721	137	137	137	137	-1	
AT&T 20.500	10,721	138	138	138	138	-1	
AT&T 21.000	10,721	139	139	139	139	-1	
AT&T 21.500	10,721	140	140	140	140	-1	
AT&T 22.000	10,721	141	141	141	141	-1	
AT&T 22.500	10,721	142	142	142	142	-1	
AT&T 23.000	10,721	143	143	143	143	-1	
AT&T 23.500	10,721	144	144	144	144	-1	
AT&T 24.000	10,721	145	145	145	145	-1	
AT&T 24.500	10,721	146	146	146	146	-1	
AT&T 25.000	10,721	147	147	147	147	-1	
AT&T 25.500	10,721	148	148	148	148	-1	
AT&T 26.000	10,721	149	149	149	149	-1	
AT&T 26.500	10,721	150	150	150	150	-1	
AT&T 27.000	10,721	151	151	151	151	-1	
AT&T 27.500	10,721	152	152	152	152	-1	
AT&T 28.000	10,721	153	153	153	153	-1	
AT&T 28.500	10,721	154	154	154	154	-1	
AT&T 29.000	10,721	155	155	155	155	-1	
AT&T 29.500	10,721	156	156	156	156	-1	
AT&T 30.000	10,721	157	157	157	157	-1	
AT&T 30.500	10,721	158	158	158	158	-1	
AT&T 31.000	10,721	159	159	159	159	-1	
AT&T 31.500	10,721	160	160	160	160	-1	
AT&T 32.000	10,721	161	161	161	161	-1	
AT&T 32.500	10,721	162	162	162	162	-1	
AT&T 33.000	10,721	163	163	163	163	-1	
AT&T 33.500	10,721	164	164	164	164	-1	
AT&T 34.000	10,721	165	165	165	165	-1	
AT&T 34.500	10,721	166	166	166	166	-1	
AT&T 35.000	10,721	167	167	167	167	-1	
AT&T 35.500	10,721	168	168	168	168	-1	
AT&T 36.000	10,721	169	169	169	169	-1	
AT&T 36.500	10,721	170	170	170	170	-1	
AT&T 37.000	10,721	171	171	171	171	-1	
AT&T 37.500	10,721	172	172	1			

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

U.S. \$ 1,500,000,000

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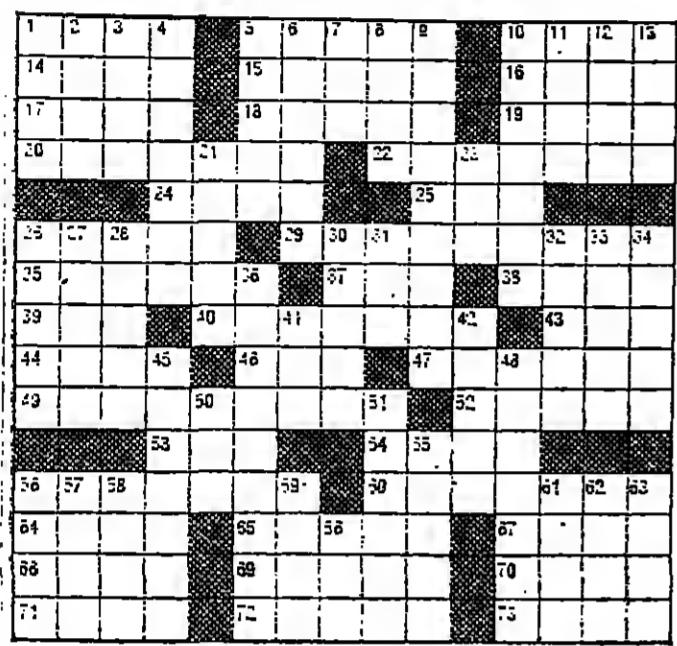
SAFETY BANK

ACROSS

- 1 Iranian coin
- 5 Coating
- 10 Small amount
- 14 British dean
- 15 Of a grain
- 16 Esse name
- 17 Vox
- 18 Consumers
- 19 Put on the market
- 20 Irritates
- 22 Ego
- 24 Nullify
- 25 Common verb
- 26 Respond
- 29 Baroque
- 30 Specialty
- 35 Go beyond
- 37 Father of Abe.
- 38 with 72 Across
- 39 Wrongful act
- 40 Math group
- 41 Contracted
- 43 —Nazi
- 44 —Ibo
- 45 much
- 46 U-boat
- 47 Hesse novel
- 49 Plays both sides
- 52 Exchange
- 53 Corn location
- 54 Guinness

DOWN

- 56 Values
- 60 Charlotte
- 64 Skin
- 65 Bit of gossip
- 67 —dixit
- 68 Kind of surgery
- 70 Bianche
- 71 Plague
- 72 See 37 Across
- 73 Grasps
- 23 Before
- 26 Musical pauses
- 27 Put forth
- 28 Strongly
- 29 In a cast
- 30 Freshman at Annapolis
- 31 Support
- 32 Ancient area of Turkey
- 33 Word with basket or lines
- 34 14 pounds, in Britain
- 36 Othello's spouse
- 41 —desac
- 42 Inhibit
- 45 Kneecap
- 48 "Good-bye,"
- 50 Female animal
- 51 Literary genre
- 53 Procrastinating word
- 56 Group of poems
- 57 Fluid: Prefix
- 58 Giants or Rams
- 59 Would-be
- 61 Fencing sword
- 62 Word with baked or hearted
- 63 Rents
- 65 Racket

**WEATHER**

ALGAE..... 14 44 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM... 15 44 London..... 14 44 Cloudy
ANKARA..... 15 34 Overcast 15 34 Drizzle
ATHENS..... 17 44 Cloudy 11 34 Rain
BEIJING..... 18 44 Overcast 18 44 Mist
BELGRADE... 19 44 Cloudy 19 44 Overcast
BERLIN..... 21 44 Cloudy 21 44 Sunny
BRUSSELS... 22 44 Cloudy 22 44 Rain
BUDAPEST... 23 44 Overcast 23 44 Cloudy
CAGLIARI... 24 44 Cloudy 24 44 Rain
CASABLANCA... 25 44 Cloudy 25 44 Mist
COPENHAGEN... 26 44 Fair 26 44 Rain
COSTA DEL SOL 27 44 Overcast 27 44 Rain
DAKAR..... 28 44 Fair 28 44 Mist
FUNCHAL... 29 44 Overcast 29 44 Rain
FLORENCE... 30 44 Cloudy 30 44 Rain
GENEVA..... 31 44 Fair 31 44 Rain
HELSINKI... 32 44 Overcast 32 44 Rain
JANSKA..... 33 44 Cloudy 33 44 Rain
LAS PALMAS... 34 44 Cloudy 34 44 Rain

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) — Following a 10-day holiday, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., which sets the prices which could have been paid for individual stocks, has resumed its regular daily sales charge. Friday.

Stocks: Bid Asked

AGE Fund 4.41 4.50 Growth 6 44 Growth 6 44

AGM Fund 3.24 3.35 Income 5 44 Income 5 44

Advisors 3.28 3.42 Investors 5 44 Investors 5 44

Adm Fund 12.42 12.58 Leverage 5 44 Leverage 5 44

Alcatel 7.82 N.L. Enter. Fund 7.82 7.86

Alcoa 4.41 4.50 Enter. Fund 7.82

Lauda Leads Ferrari's Return to the Top

By Bernard Kirsch

MADRID, April 28 (UPI)—The Ferrari cars, which have slowly been going around in circles the past two years, were given a few quick adjustments today and won the "Grand Prix of Spain." It was the team's first grand prix victory and the best for Austrian Niki Lauda.

Lauda became the fourth driver in this season's four races to win as his fast team mate Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, whose second-place finish gave him the lead in the drivers' standings with 16 points. Lauda has 15.

Finishing third in this race in which every car made a pit stop was former world champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil in a Texaco-Marlboro. Fourth was a West German Hans Stuck in a March 25th South African Jody Scheckter in a Tyrrell-Ford, and sixth Dennis Hulme in a Texaco-Marlboro.

A change in weather caused the formula-one machines' crews and their drivers to go scurrying around the pits. First, an all-night rain which continued at post race time caused the officials to shorten the event from 90 laps of slightly more than two miles each to a two-hour race. The mechanics had to exchange the fast tires used during practice, for heavy-wheeled rain tires, and to adjust the cars' motors for a slower race.

Sun. April 28

Moments after Spain's next leader, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, greeted the 25 drivers, the sun made an appearance and the rain stopped. Ten laps after the grand prix started, the track was dry and it was time to start over. One by one, the cars crepted to a halt and the Ferraris went on to win the battle of the pits.

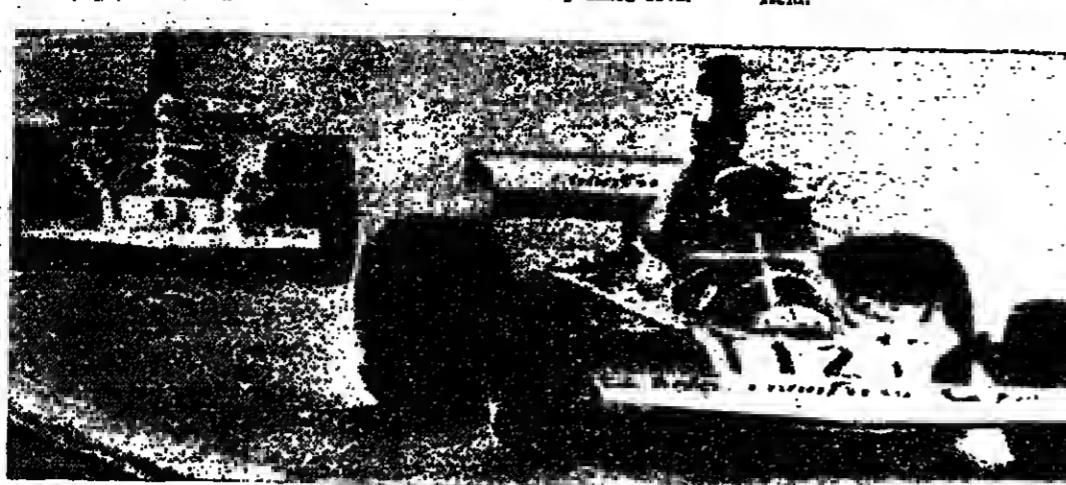
The Ferrari mechanics—"We're in great shape"—needed 50 seconds to change the four tires on Lauda's car and 51 for Regazzoni.

Lauda, who had been in the drivers' standings

lead when he made his stop, almost immediately regained it from the "Louties" of Ronnie Peterson of Sweden and Belgium's Jackie Ickx. Soon the

Lotuses developed engine trouble and dropped out; Lauda kept a lead of more than 15 seconds to give the Ferraris their first grand prix victory since 1972.

Lauda finished 84 laps in two hours, 29.57 seconds—36 seconds ahead of Regazzoni and at least a lap ahead of the rest of the field.



Associated Press

Niki Lauda leads during Spain's Grand Prix with teammate Clay Regazzoni second.

Charles Is Pacing a Tight Pack in Golf Classic

By Leonard Koppett

CARLSBAD, Calif., April 28 (UPI)—The field, and those tough last three holes on the LaCosta Country Club course caught up with Brian (Buddy) Albin yesterday and set the stage for a stampede-like finish in the 23rd annual Tournament of Champions.

Bob Charles, the left-hander from New Zealand, emerged as the 54-hole leader in the \$200,000 tournament restricted to winners of other tournaments in the last 12 months. His 67 yesterday gave him 209, second under par.

Albin, a 28-year-old whose golf credentials were far less impressive than those of the other leaders, would up one stroke behind at 210, after starting the day with a four-stroke lead over Miller Barber and Gene Little.

But Hubert Green (whose 66 was the best score yesterday), John Mahaffey and Johnny Miller were right behind at 211. And Jack Nicklaus, Billy Casper and Bruce Crampton were tied at 212—all in excellent position for the showdown and the \$10,000 first prize.

Barber, who played with Albin

yesterday, took a 74 for 213. Little, running into a triple-bogey 7 on the fifth hole, posted a 75 and was tied with Hale Irwin, Jerry Heard and John Schweder at 214.

That put more than half of the 25 contestants within five strokes of the lead going into the final round. A startling development in the other direction was the fact that Lee Trevino was bringing up the rear, six strokes behind the next-to-last place. Shooting 75 yesterday after a 75 and 78, Trevino was at 228 and in no mood to explain what was happening.

Albin, who has spoken all week of how difficult the last three holes are for him, was holding his own until he got there yesterday. They are long holes facing into a prevailing wind off the Pacific Ocean, two miles away, with a water hazard alongside the 17th.

In shooting a 66 Thursday, Albin picked up six strokes on par on the first 15 holes, then parred the last three. In Friday's 69, he was four-under for the first 15, bogeyed the 16th and parred the other two.

Yesterday, he played each of the first 14 holes in par, but bogeyed the 15th (which he had birdied the first day). That reduced his lead to one stroke, because Charles had just completed his round. On the 16th, Albin's 10-foot putt for a par four on the 18th,

stopped just short of the cup, and he fell back into a tie. On the 17th, he had to sink an eight-footer to avoid a double bogey, and merged one stroke back and stayed there by getting a par four on the 18th.

Charles hit his third shot just short of the cup, and he fell back into a tie. On the 17th, he had to sink an eight-footer to avoid a double bogey, and merged one stroke back and stayed there by getting a par four on the 18th.

At Atlanta, veteran Billy Williams hit a two-run home in the eighth inning to give Chicago a 4-3 victory over the Braves.

Schneek hit both his homers off starter Tom Bradley, who suffered his third loss in five decisions.

Ken Rudolph got three of the San Francisco hits off Mallack, two of them infield taps. Mallack struck out only three batters but didn't walk any as he recorded his second victory in three decisions.

Atlanta shortstop Craig Robinson, who drove in all three of the Braves' runs, opened the way for Williams when he committed his second error of the game on a grounder by Bill McCracken, and Williams took advantage of the situation by slammimg his third homer of the season more than

400 feet over the right-centerfield fence.

Cardinals 9, Reds 2

At St. Louis, hot-hitting Ted Simmons and Reggie Smith banged out three hits and Smith and Kenney Reitz knocked in two runs apiece to back the pitching of Bob Gibson as St. Louis whipped Cincinnati 9-2.

The Cardinals cut loose with 13

hits in the first three innings to score all nine of their runs against the first two Cincinnati pitchers to make things easy for Gibson, who picked up his first victory of the year.

Pirates 7, Astros 3

At Pittsburgh, winning pitcher Ken Brett and Willie Stargell hit home runs to lead the Pirates to a 7-3 victory over the Houston.

Brett's homer came with two out and the bases empty in the third, the first run of the game. A blast of about 400 feet to right-field, it was the eighth homer of his major league career.

Dodgers 4, Expos 0

At Los Angeles, catcher Steve Yeager, filling in superbly for the slumping Joe Ferguson, slammed a three-run homer and Doug Rau and Mike Marshall combined on a four-hitter, leading the Dodgers to a 4-0 victory over Montreal for their sixth straight victory.

The West Division-leading Dodgers captured their 16th game in 21 outings with a four-run rally in the fourth off Mike Torrez. By dropping three straight in Los Angeles, the Expos fell into a virtual tie with St. Louis for first place in the East.

Indians 10, Angels 2

In the American League, at Cleveland, George Hendrick hit two home runs, including a grand slam that highlighted an eight-run eighth inning, and Gaylord Perry tossed a four-hitter to pace the Indians to a 10-2 victory and a three-game sweep over California.

Hendrick, who didn't see action in the first two games against California, drilled a solo homer in the sixth of starter and loser Frank Tanana and hit his first major-league grand-slammer off reliever Dick Selma.

Twins 6, Brewers 5

At Bloomington, five different Twins drove in runs, including solo homers by Larry Hise and Eric Soderholm, as Minnesota held on to defeat Milwaukee, 6-5, to end a three-game losing streak.

Hise hit his fourth home run of the season of Clyde Wright in the first inning after the Brewers' George Scott had singled home John Briggs for the first run of the game.

Orioles 4, A's 3

At Baltimore, Tommie Davis singled across Bob Grich with the winning run in the eighth inning as southpaw Ross Grims-

ley and Fister righted the Twins.

Friday, Saturday Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City ... 6-0 6-0 2-1

Atlanta ... 110 110 110 110

Montreal ... 110 110 110 110

St. Louis ... 110 110 110 110

Texas ... 110 110 110 110

New York ... 110 110 110 110

Harold ... 110 110 110 110

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Observer

Some Wine Wisdom

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Many readers have urged me to divulge my wisdom about wine, and I do so gladly, for wine is a noble thing, being much slower than the merlin known in hibulous circles as the quick blow to the back of the head, and much harder than differential calculus.

The most common wines are Chablis (rhymes with "wobbly") and Beaujolais ("bo-joo-lay").

These are excellent wines for beginners because they are easy to pronounce.

Neither should be drunk, of course,

unless the label bears the words "appellation contrôlée" (meaning "apples under control") and "mis en domaine," which means "at the domain."

These phrases are the buyer's guarantee that the wine has been made from grapes, with no apples mixed in, and sent to a good domain to acquire breeding, bouquet, good nose, smooth finish and still equilibrium.

Bottles whose labels bear these phrases are, unfortunately, so expensive that no one can afford to drink them except on a 25th anniversary, and since neither will really no point in buying either, especially since, if you are right up on top of a 25th anniversary you would probably rather have three martinis and go to sleep.

Some labels will bear the words "en bouteilles dans nos caves," which means "bottled in our caves." This wine is made from fermented must and must always be served at cave temperature.

In ordering wine at a restaurant, a knowledgeable banter with the wine waiter helps establish one's savoir-faire. To avoid humiliation at the outset, the best wine to order is Châteauneuf-du-Pape, since it is relatively easy to pronounce (shot-on-nuh-deh-poo).

An authoritative question or two creates a forceful impression, "This shot-on-nuh-deh-poo," you might say, "has been put in the domain?" Or, "Whose caves was it bottled in?"

When the waiter hands you the cork, pass it to your dinner partner and ask him or her to squeeze it, then return it to the waiter and ask him to have it chopped very fine and put in the salad. In tasting the wine, roll a

small quantity across the palate, then let it settle in the bottom of the mouth and gargle a quantity of air across it and into the lungs while making loud snoring sounds. Tell the waiter to taste some after objecting that, in this particular wine, the apples have not been very well controlled.

Haring mastered French wines, drinkers will find German wine even more expensive. This is because there is so little of it.

The persistent story that Hermann Goering drank it all after the collapse of the Russian front is probably a canard, but it has gone someplace and will not come back for less than \$40 or \$50 a bottle. It goes beautifully with red cabbage and a Swiss bank account.

For value, the best buys are California and New York wines, but many uninformed sophisticates view them with contempt because they can understand the labels. I have solved this problem with a supply of empty French wine bottles and a funnel. Now my California cabernet always comes to the table as a "premier cru" ("first crew") from Bordeau.

In the East, unfortunately, the beginner will have to struggle with the wine dealer to get California wine, and this brings us to the crucial subject. Getting one's way at the wine shop.

There are in France huge underground factories which make a drink compounded of banana skins, random acids, brown sugar and broken shoe strings. Dried red and bottled, this is shipped to gullible American wine dealers, who sell it as "French country wine."

Merchants with crates of it threatening to eat their way through the cellar floor stalk wine shops on the lookout for innocents who are always recognizable by the dismay on their faces as they gaze at the price of German wine or wrestle with the distinction between a "Côte de Beune" ("side of bone") and a "Côtes-du-Rhône" ("sides of Rona Barrett").

When the merchant pounces, offering his irresistible bargain in rare French country wine, do not blanch, tremble, yield or tell. Tell him firmly, "Get me a jug of American wine and a half dozen French empties." It should come to no more than about \$4 and, best of all, it will be made from grapes.

Andrews Sisters: It Took 35 Years To Cross a Street

By John S. Wilson

NEW YORK, April 26 (UPI)—It has taken the Andrews Sisters more than 35 years to get across West 44th Street—from the stage door of the Paramount Theater, which was on the south side of the block between Seventh and Eighth Avenues when the sisters packed the house five or six times a day in the late thirties singing "Bei Mir Bist du Schön," "Hold Tight" and "The Beer Barrel Polka," to the stage door of the Shubert Theater on the North side of the same block where they are now packing the house eight times a week in the new musical memento of World War II, "Over Here."

After making 900 records that have sold over 75 million copies, after 23 movies, innumerable appearances on radio, TV and in theaters and night clubs, and after being reduced from a trio to a duo by the death of their oldest sister, LaVerne, in 1967, the Andrews Sisters—Maxene and Patty—are still in their first Broadway musical.

"A Broadway show's been on our minds for 30 years," says Maxene, who used to be known as "the one in the middle." "But nobody was interested. This Broadway is very snobbish and cliqueish. They separate Broadway from vaudeville and records, which was what we were associated with."

Maxene, at 57, has the tanned, outdoor complexion of a golfer and gardener. In her uncomforably over-heated midtown apartment, she is struggling to keep two azalea plants alive despite the heat ("I mother them, I talk to them").

Patty, the youngest and blondest of the sisters, is 54 and has a cold which is the remnant of the flu she caught when she arrived in New York from California in December to start rehearsals of "Over Here."

"All our careers, it's always been a struggle," Patty declared. "When radio was big, it was difficult for us to get our own show because they couldn't visualize three girls doing it. In pictures—what do you do with three girls? They had us talking in unison."

"And we're still doing it in our big Broadway show," mused Maxene.

"We're not glued together!" Patty exclaimed. "When our fans used to see one of us, they'd always ask, 'Where are your sisters?' Every time we got an award it was only Patty Andrews became a key element."

"I hadn't thought of the show for me," said Maxene. "I was trying to get marigolds to grow, playing golf, lazing around. I was into a thoroughly easy life where your muscles get out of condition and you get fat. I was very happy."

She was lured out of this self-satisfied situation by a carefully baited offer. The



Patty, left, and Maxene Andrews, who star in "Over Here."

my lines. You don't sound like Patty," he said. "I'm not Patty!" I told him."

"Over Here" was developed from a musical called "Victory Canteen" that was tried out in Los Angeles three years ago. Patty Andrews, who had been doing a single in night clubs and on TV talk shows since 1968, was starred in it. Patty was on her own because Maxene had left show business.

"You couldn't get me out of show business with a crowbar," sported Patty. "I'm the one who's been packing the house eight times a week in the new musical memento of World War II, "Over Here."

Andrews Sisters had been in movies, radio, TV, records. What else is there to do? Answer (the bait): Broadway.

"Besides," Maxene rationalized, "the Andrews Sisters were a natural for the show. If a guy is going to write about the forties, you can only find four or five names that really represent the forties."

"We were such a part of everybody's life in the second world war," Patty emphasized. "We represented something overseas and at home—a sort of security."

This feeling is reflected in the change that has taken place in their fan mail. Once it consisted largely of requests for autographs and photographs. "But now," Maxene says, "they take time to write us and tell us how much we mean to their lives—they write four-page letters about incidents they remember."

Those who assume that the sisters do everything in union would be surprised to find the opposite directions in which they move in private. Patty has been happily married for 22 years to Walter Wechsler, the sisters' pianist and conductor. They have no children, but Maxene, who has been happily divorced for 23 years (and intends to stay happily unmarried), has a son "who skis 24 hours a day," according to his mother, and a daughter who is an artist and lives with her husband in Santa Monica.

Patty and her husband sold the house in California they had lived in for 23 years just before they came to New York for "Over Here." Maxene, on the other hand, bought a house just before she came East, finally giving in to her daughter's urging to "stop living a Gypsy life." But neither one has given any thought to going back to California.

"This is a breeze!" said Maxene of "Over Here." "Only eight shows a week! We used to do seven shows a day."

Kentucky Police Prep People: For Princess's Visit

In preparation for the visit next week of Princess Margaret and her husband, Lord Snowdon, city and county policemen in Lexington, Ky., are being given a crash course in protocol. Police liaison officer Joe Catt said that police on guard duty with the royal couple will wear tuxedos at all times and they're being taught "when to stand, when to be seated, and how to act." He's making sure, Catt said, that at no time, before the royal visitors leave Lexington for the Kentucky Derby in Louisville on May 4, will a police officer say to Princess Margaret, "How're you doin', Maggie?"



Queen Elizabeth and son Prince Edward at the horse trials in Badminton, England

a Los Angeles cemetery and buried in Southampton Friday. The boulder was moved atop his grave. "He always loved Southampton, so we thought this was where he should be," his widow Veronica, now Mrs. John Converse, said. "He loved nature, she added. "Trees are not half as permanent as rocks."

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., has asked voters not to take out anger at President Nixon by voting against Republicans—including himself—running this year. "There is no right to get angry at the President if you wish, but don't take it out on me. I'm running for re-election too."

And in Houston, Scott Nelson, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, announced that his organization was endorsing, for justice of the peace in Precinct 6, Jack Terry, a black. "We just felt he was the best of the four candidates," the wizard said. "This is the first I've ever known of the Klan to endorse a black man for office," he said, adding that the endorsement vote was not unanimous. "Some of them are a little bit upset about it."

Nearly 13 years after the death of Gary Cooper, his body has gone to its final resting place—under a three-ton boulder at Southampton, Long Island, N.Y. Cooper's body was moved from

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Brian Brown, of Wolverhampton, England, likes boxing. That's why he named his daughter Maria Sullivan Corbett Fitzsimmons Jeffries Hart Burns Johnson Willard Dempsey Tunney Schmeling Sharkey Carnera Braddock Louis Charles Walcott Marciano Patterson Johnson Liston Clay Frazier Foreman Brown. Naturally, Maria, two months old, has made the Guinness Book of Records with a new UK record and tying the world record for the longest name. But that was not the reason Brown gave his daughter the names of 25 world heavyweight boxing champions: "I was hoping for a boy."

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